

FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 17

NUMBER 135

Washington, Friday, July 11, 1952

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10371

CREATING AN EMERGENCY BOARD TO INVESTIGATE A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC., AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES

WHEREAS a dispute exists between the Trans World Airlines, Inc., a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by the Flight Engineers' International Association, TWA Chapter, a labor organization; and

WHEREAS this dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS this dispute, in the judgment of the National Mediation Board, threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 160), I hereby create a board of three members, to be appointed by me, to investigate the said dispute. No member of the said board shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier.

The Board shall report its findings to the President with respect to the said dispute within thirty days from the date of this order.

As provided by section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, from this date and for thirty days after the board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the Trans World Airlines, Inc., or its employees in the conditions out of which the said dispute arose.

In performing its functions under this order the Board shall comply with the requirements of section 502 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 9, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7654; Filed, July 9, 1952; 2:39 p. m.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10372

CREATING AN EMERGENCY BOARD TO INVESTIGATE A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC., AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES

WHEREAS a dispute exists between the Northwest Airlines, Inc., a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by the International Association of Machinists, a labor organization; and

WHEREAS this dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS this dispute, in the judgment of the National Mediation Board, threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 160), I hereby create a board of three members, to be appointed by me, to investigate the said dispute. No member of the said board shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier.

The Board shall report its findings to the President with respect to the said dispute within thirty days from the date of this order.

As provided in section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, from this date and for thirty days after the board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the Northwest Airlines, Inc., or its employees in the conditions out of which the said dispute arose.

In performing its functions under this order the Board shall comply with the requirements of section 502 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7673; Filed, July 10, 1952; 10:35 a. m.]

CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT

Executive Orders	Page
Creating an emergency board to investigate a dispute between: Northwest Airlines, Inc., and certain of its employees.....	6213
Transworld Airlines, Inc., and certain of its employees.....	6213

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Agriculture Department	
See Entomology and Plant Quarantine Bureau; Production and Marketing Administration.	
Air Force Department	
Correction of military or naval records; temporary approval of procedures (see Defense Department).	
Army Department	
See Engineers Corps.	
Correction of military or naval records; temporary approval of procedures (see Defense Department).	
Civil Aeronautics Administration	
Notices:	
Radar procedures for control of air traffic.....	6232
Civil Aeronautics Board	
Notices:	
Northwest Airlines, Inc.; temporary mail rate Trans-Pacific operations; notice of postponement of hearing.....	6233
Commerce Department	
See Civil Aeronautics Administration; Federal Maritime Board; National Production Authority.	
Defense Department	
Notices:	
Correction of military or naval records; temporary approval of procedures.....	6232
Defense Production Administration	
Notices:	
Motor Wheel Corp.; additional company accepting request to participate in the activities of an Army Ordnance Integration Committee on 4.2" Mortar Shell.....	6233



Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U. S. C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended June 19, 1937.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for \$1.50 per month or \$15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

CFR SUPPLEMENTS

(For use during 1952)

The following Supplements are now available:

Title 43 (\$0.75)

Titles 47-48 (\$2.00)

Title 49: Parts 1-70 (\$0.20)

Parts 71-90 (\$0.35)

Parts 91-164 (\$0.35)

Part 165 to end (\$0.35)

Title 50 (\$0.40)

Previously announced: Title 3 (full text) (\$3.50); Titles 4-5 (\$0.45); Title 6 (\$1.50); Title 7: Parts 1-209 (\$1.75); Parts 210-899 (\$2.25); Part 900 to end (\$2.75); Title 8 (\$0.50); Title 9 (\$0.35); Titles 10-13 (\$0.35); Title 14: Parts 1-399 (\$2.25); Part 400 to end (\$1.00); Title 15 (\$0.60); Title 16 (\$0.55); Title 17 (\$0.30); Title 18 (\$0.35); Title 19 (\$0.35); Title 20 (\$0.45); Title 21 (\$0.70); Titles 22-23 (\$0.40); Title 24 (\$0.60); Title 25 (\$0.30); Title 26: Parts 1-79 (\$1.00); Parts 80-169 (\$0.30); Parts 170-182 (\$0.55); Parts 183-299 (\$1.75); Part 300 to end, Title 27 (\$0.45); Titles 28-29 (\$0.75); Titles 30-31 (\$0.45); Title 33 (\$0.60); Titles 35-37 (\$0.35); Title 38 (\$1.50); Title 39 (\$0.65); Titles 40-42 (\$0.35); Titles 44-45 (\$0.50); Title 46: Parts 1-145 (\$0.60); Part 146 to end (\$0.85)

Order from
Superintendent of Documents, Government
Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

CONTENTS—Continued

Economic Stabilization Agency	Page
See Price Stabilization, Office of.	
Engineers Corps	
Rules and regulations:	
Anchorage regulations; Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.	6216
Entomology and Plant Quarantine Bureau	
Rules and regulations:	
Overtime service relating to imports and exports; amendment of administrative instructions prescribing commuted travel time allowances	6215
Federal Communications Commission	
Rules and regulations:	
Experimental and auxiliary broadcast service; miscellaneous amendments	6230
Frequency allocations and radio treaty matters; general rules and regulations; miscellaneous amendments	6229
Industrial, scientific and medical service; operation outside of assigned frequency bands	6231
Practice and procedure; miscellaneous amendments	6229
Radio broadcast service; miscellaneous amendments	6230
Federal Maritime Board	
Notices:	
Notice of agreements filed with Board for approval; member lines of Trans-Pacific Freight Conference (Hong Kong) et al.	6232
Federal Power Commission	
Notices:	
Hearings, etc.:	
El Paso Natural Gas Co.	6234
Gas Lateral Co.	6234
Penn-Jersey Pipe Line Co.	6233
Federal Trade Commission	
Rules and regulations:	
National College of Audiometry and Frank Keefe	6229
Interior Department	
See Land Management, Bureau of.	
Interstate Commerce Commission	
Notices:	
Ann Arbor Railroad Co. et al.; rerouting or diversion of traffic	6237
Applications for relief:	
Cheese in southern territory	6236
Gypsum board from Kalamazoo, Mich., to Port Wentworth, Ga.	6236
Lime from West Stockbridge and Lee, Mass., to southern territory	6236
Limestone from Austin, Tex., to Belleville, Ill.	6237
Pig iron from Daingerfield, Lone Star, and McCrossin, Tex., to Wisconsin	6237
Pulpboard or fibreboard from Cheboygan, Mich., and West Carrollton, Ohio, to Birmingham, Ala.	6236

CONTENTS—Continued

Labor Department	Page
See Wage and Hour Division.	
Land Management, Bureau of	
Rules and regulations:	
General regulations applicable to mineral permits, leases, and licenses	6216
Mineral deposits in acquired lands under rights-of-way	6216
Oil and gas leases	6216
National Production Authority	
Rules and regulations:	
Basic rules of the priorities system; rescheduling of deliveries under NPA directives affected by work stoppage in Steel Industry (Reg. 2, Dir. 5)	6228
Navy Department	
Correction of military or naval records; temporary approval of procedures (see Defense Department).	
Price Stabilization, Office of	
Notices:	
List of community ceiling price orders; Region V and Region XII	6233
Rules and regulations:	
Ceiling prices for Western Red Cedar and Inter-Mountain poles and piling (CPR 155)	6224
Fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection (CPR 156)	6216
Gasolines, naphthas, fuel oils and liquefied petroleum products, natural gas, petroleum gas, casinghead gas and refinery gas; specific ceiling prices at West Coast points for automotive gasolines, kerosene, diesel fuels, furnace and stove oils (CPR 17, SR 11)	6220
Production and Marketing Administration	
Notices:	
Bonding and net assets requirements under the United States Warehouse Act and under Commodity Credit Corporation authorizations; notice regarding unit prices	6232
Wall Commission Co., Wall, S. Dak.; deposting of stockyard	6232
Proposed rule making:	
Posting of stockyards:	
Alma Sale Barn, Alma, Nebr., et al.	6231
Peak and Hatcher Stockyards, Emporia, Kans.	6231
Rules and regulations:	
Type 62 shade-grown cigar-leaf tobacco grown in designated production area of Florida and Georgia; fiscal period June 3, 1952, through January 1953	6215
Securities and Exchange Commission	
Notices:	
Hearings, etc.:	
International Hydro-Electric System	6234

CONTENTS—Continued

Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued	Page
Notices—Continued	
Hearings, etc.—Continued	
Standard Gas and Electric Co. and Philadelphia Co.	6235
Veterans' Administration	
Rules and regulations:	
Dependents and beneficiaries claims; miscellaneous amendments	6216
Wage and Hour Division	
Notices:	
Learner employment certificates; issuance to various industries (2 documents)	6237, 6238

CODIFICATION GUIDE

A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

Title 3	Page
Chapter II (Executive orders):	
10371	6213
10372	6213
Title 7	
Chapter III:	
Part 354	6215
Chapter IX:	
Part 983	6215
Title 16	
Chapter I:	
Part 3	6229
Title 32A	
Chapter III (OPS):	
CPR 17, SR 11	6220
CPR 155	6224
CPR 156	6216
Chapter VI (NPA):	
Reg. 2, Dir. 5	6228
Title 33	
Chapter II:	
Part 202	6216
Title 38	
Chapter I:	
Part 4	6216
Title 43	
Chapter I:	
Part 191	6216
Part 192	6216
Part 200	6216
Title 47	
Chapter I:	
Part 1	6229
Part 2	6229
Part 3	6230
Part 4	6230
Part 18	6231

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICE RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—PRESCRIBING COMMUTED TRAVEL TIME ALLOWANCES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of En-

tomology and Plant Quarantine by § 354.1 of the regulations concerning overtime services relating to imports and exports, effective May 5, 1951, as amended effective May 13, 1952 (7 CFR Supp. 354.1; 16 F. R. 3972, 17 F. R. 4317), administrative instructions (7 CFR Supp. 354.2; 17 F. R. 5055) issued May 23, 1952, to prescribe the commuted travel time that shall be included in each period of overtime duty are hereby amended to add Savannah, Georgia, to the "One Hour" list therein and to add St. Louis, Missouri, to the "Two Hour" list therein.

These commuted travel time periods have been established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty when such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. Such establishment depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It is to the benefit of the public that these instructions be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on these instructions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making these instructions effective less than 30 days after publication.

This amendment shall be effective July 11, 1952.

(64 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 576)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of June 1952.

[SEAL] W. L. POPHALI,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7611; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 983—TYPE 62 SHADE-GROWN CIGAR-LEAF TOBACCO GROWN IN DESIGNATED PRODUCTION AREA OF FLORIDA AND GEORGIA

SUBPART—EXPENSES AND RATE OF ASSESSMENT

FISCAL PERIOD JUNE 3, 1952, THROUGH JANUARY 1953

In accordance with Marketing Agreement 112 and Order No. 83 (17 F. R. 4971, 5002, 5058; 7 CFR Part 983), regulating the handling of Type 62 shade-grown cigar-leaf tobacco grown in the designated production area of Florida and Georgia, effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the proposals and

report thereon submitted by the Control Committee, established pursuant to said marketing agreement and order, with respect to its expenses and a proposed rate of assessment, it is hereby found and determined that:

§ 983.300 *Expenses and rate of assessment for the fiscal period June 3, 1952, through January 1953*—(a) *Expenses.* Expenses in the amount of \$10,000 are reasonable and are likely to be incurred by the Control Committee for its maintenance and functioning during the fiscal period beginning June 3, 1952, and ending January 31, 1953, inclusive.

(b) *Rate of assessment.* The following rate of assessment which each handler shall pay, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the said marketing agreement and order, is hereby fixed as the respective handler's pro rata share of the aforesaid expenses: \$2.00 per 1,000 pounds of tobacco handled by such handler as the first handler thereof during the fiscal period beginning June 3, 1952, and ending January 31, 1953, inclusive.

(c) *Terms.* Terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in said marketing agreement and order.

It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, or postpone the effective date hereof until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) in that, in addition to the findings heretofore made with respect to the issuance of said Order No. 83 (effective June 3, 1952) and the rules and regulations (17 F. R. 5454, 5540) thereunder, (a) since the commencement of this regulatory program, the Control Committee has been performing its duties and functions and giving consideration to applications for handling certificates and exemption certificates, and the issuance thereof in eligible cases and expenses have been incurred in that regard; (b) the handling of tobacco is already under way in the production area; (c) the provisions hereof do not impose any obligation on a handler until such person handles tobacco; (d) according to the marketing agreement and order, assessments are applicable to tobacco handled during a fiscal period; and (e) it is essential that the specification of the assessment rate be issued immediately so that the aforesaid assessment may be collected and thereby enable the said Control Committee to continue to perform its duties and functions in accordance with said marketing agreement and order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Supp. 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of July 1952.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7612; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 202—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS

LOS ANGELES AND LONG BEACH HARBORS, CALIF.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 150; 33 U. S. C. 180, 258, and 318), the special anchorage Area A-2 in Los Angeles Harbor (Fish Harbor) is hereby modified and redefined as follows:

§ 202.100 *Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.* * * *

(b) *Area A-2.* Consisting of three parts in the outer basin of Fish Harbor, on the east and west sides of Fish Harbor Entrance Channel, described as follows:

(1) *Part 1.* Beginning at a point at the intersection of westerly side of Fish Harbor Entrance Channel and the outer jetty; thence southwesterly along the jetty about 900 feet to the shore; thence northerly about 500 feet; thence northeasterly about 650 feet, on a line parallel to jetty; thence southeasterly about 500 feet, along the westerly side of Fish Harbor Entrance Channel to the point of beginning.

(2) *Part 2.* Beginning at a point at the intersection of the east side of Fish Harbor Entrance Channel and Fish Harbor mole (outer Fish Harbor); thence northwesterly along channel line about 850 feet to the southerly side of the Fairway; thence northeasterly and easterly along the southerly side of the Fairway, about 478 and 565 feet respectively to its intersection with Fish Harbor mole; thence southerly and southwesterly along the mole to the point of beginning.

(3) *Part 3.* Beginning at a point at the intersection of the east side of Fish Harbor Entrance Channel and the northerly side of the Fairway; thence along the northerly side of the Fairway about 565 feet; thence northerly about 129 feet; thence about 138 feet along a line perpendicular to the inner jetty; thence southwesterly along the inner jetty to the east side of Fish Harbor Entrance Channel; thence southeasterly along the east side of the channel to the point of beginning.

[Regs., June 19, 1952, 800.212 (Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbors, California)—ENGWOJ] (54 Stat. 150; 33 U. S. C. 180, 258, 318)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7600; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans' Administration

PART 4—DEPENDENTS AND BENEFICIARIES CLAIMS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-7431, appearing at page 6155 of the issue for Wednesday, July 9, 1952, the signature should read: "H. V. STIRLING, Deputy Administrator."

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

[Circular No. 1827]

PART 191—GENERAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO MINERAL PERMITS, LEASES, AND LICENSES

PART 192—OIL AND GAS LEASES

PART 200—MINERAL DEPOSITS IN ACQUIRED LANDS AND UNDER RIGHTS-OF-WAY

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The introductory paragraph of Circular No. 1821, as published in 17 F. R. 5566 of June 20, 1952, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The following amendments of certain sections of Part 200 are necessary to show in that part a change from the practice of issuing a noncompetitive lease for acquired lands on a form separate and distinct from the lease application, to a procedure by which a standardized noncompetitive oil and gas lease offer form for acquired lands becomes a lease when signed on behalf of the United States. The change will make the handling of noncompetitive leases for acquired lands substantially similar to that for public domain lands and will eliminate some of the steps now necessary in issuing such leases. In addition, certain minor changes are being made in Parts 191 and 192. The amendments of Parts 191 and 192 will become effective July 16, 1952. The amendments to Part 200 will not become effective until after a hearing has been held upon objections which have been offered to the regulations. The amendments are as follows:

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JULY 8, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7578; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 156]

CPR 156—FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL, MISCELLANEOUS AND ORNAMENTAL IRON, AND VESSEL SHOP PRODUCTS FOR FIELD ASSEMBLY OR ERECTION

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order

10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes ceiling prices for fabricators of structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection. The regulation covers only products which are listed in its Appendix A and which are (1) fabricated principally from ferrous or non-ferrous structural shapes, plates, bars, sheets, pipe-mill products or tubing and (2) custom-engineered and custom-fabricated.

In general, the products covered by this regulation are the structural components of buildings, bridges, and other construction projects and large equipment and facilities used in various industrial processes. These products are important in the erection of industrial plants and atomic energy installations and in the operations of the chemical, iron and steel, petroleum, public utility, and other basic industries. All of the products included are "tailormade" to fit the plans of the individual project of which they are a part and all involve both shop fabrication and assembly or erection in the field.

There are about 2,500 fabricators engaged in the fabrication of structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection and the industry annually consumes over 6,000,000 tons of structural shapes, plates, bars, and related products. The industry is composed of firms ranging in size from small organizations employing only a few persons to large organizations with millions of dollars in assets and thousands of employees. A number of the larger fabricators are operating divisions or wholly owned subsidiaries of steel companies, but most fabricators are not so affiliated.

To a large extent, the products covered by this regulation are sold pursuant to contracts entered into on a competitive basis and which call for deliveries over months or even years. Selling prices are ordinarily determined by flexible formulas involving estimates of the cost of material and labor which may vary greatly from job to job. Because of the kind of equipment required and the necessity of maintaining engineering staffs to prepare plans to meet the individual requirements of each buyer, overhead is an unusually important factor in cost estimation and the long period of time involved in many projects sharply enhances the risk factor. Increases in costs, interruptions in production, adverse weather conditions, and other unforeseeable occurrences may sharply reduce and even eliminate the profit included in the original estimate of a particular job.

Heretofore fabricators covered by this regulation determined their ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 30—Machinery and Related Manufactured Goods, or, if they so elected, under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Because of the nature of the products and the manner in which the industry ordinarily conducts its business, neither of these regulations provides appropriate

ate pricing techniques. Since these products are fabricated to the individualized specifications of each buyer, there are no two products exactly alike and it is extremely difficult for a fabricator to apply the provisions of a regulation like the GCPR which requires that ceiling prices be determined by reference to prices charged during a base period. Although CPR 30 permits a fabricator to determine ceiling prices by reference to the pricing formula which he had in effect during a specified base period, this method also was not satisfactory. While most fabricators ordinarily have rather definite formulas by which they estimate costs, it cannot be said that these are pricing formulas because the amount included for profit is seldom if ever determined according to a fixed rule, but rather is established with respect to each project on the basis of its size, the kind of material and complexity of the fabrication involved, the extent to which the fabricator's plant is occupied with other projects, the competition involved, and other like elements entering into a business judgment as to the amount of the bid which should be made.

The ceiling price determining method set forth in this regulation is adapted to meet the needs of the industry covered. The regulation provides, in general, that a fabricator must determine his ceiling price for the product involved by estimating his costs (on the basis of prices and rates in effect at the time he submits his bid) and adding nine-tenths of the percentage markup for profit which he received for a comparable product during the base period. "Comparable product" is defined as that product with respect to which the fabricator submitted a bid, entered into a contract, or made delivery (in whole or in part) during the base period or for which he had an established pricing method in effect during the base period; which is in the same category as the product he is pricing; and which is most nearly like such product in terms of total unit costs.

The base period specified in this regulation is the period between July 1, 1950, and March 31, 1951, inclusive. Information submitted to the Office of Price Stabilization indicates that during the period preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, operations in the fabricating industry covered by this regulation were at a relatively low level, in comparison with the operations of other similar industries, and that jobs were undertaken at little, and in some cases, no profit. The pre-Korea period, therefore, is considered unrepresentative for this industry. While it might have been possible to use some earlier period as a base period, this would have presented administrative difficulties because of the unavailability of records. Data has been received showing that the profit markups, during the base period selected were approximately equivalent to those prevailing in 1948, a year generally considered to be representative for this industry as a whole. Since the cost of labor and materials have risen somewhat since the beginning of the base period,

the reduction in the base period percentage markup required by the regulation will generally limit fabricators to the dollar markups they received in the base period.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director has given due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability. In the judgment of the Director the provisions of this regulation comply with all of the requirements with respect to the establishment of ceiling prices set forth in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

In formulating this regulation the Director consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

In particular the Director has consulted at several meetings with the Industry Advisory Committee with respect to the trade practices as affected by the pricing techniques and with respect to the coverage of this regulation and has in general adopted the recommendations of the Committee.

The provisions of this ceiling price regulation and their effect upon business practices, cost practices, or means or aids to distribution in the industry have been considered. It is believed that no changes in such practices or methods have been effected. To the extent, however, that the provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in such practices or methods, such provisions are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of the regulation and effectuate the policies of the act.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Contracts and bids made prior to the issuance of this regulation.
3. General pricing provisions.
4. Calculation of ceiling prices.
5. Applications for establishment of ceiling prices.
6. Petitions for amendment.
7. Adjustable pricing.
8. Excise, sales, and similar taxes.
9. Transfers of business.
10. Records.
11. Interpretations.
12. Prohibitions.
13. Evasions.
14. Supplementary regulations.
15. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 15 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816 as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this regulation does—(a) Persons covered. (1) This regulation applies to you if you are a fabricator of the products covered by this regulation and if you are located in the 48 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, or in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

(1) The term "fabricator" means a person who produces fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection. The term includes persons who are engaged in the process of forming, shaping, and joining structural shapes, plates, bars and related products for field assembly or erection, as well as purchasing and integrating other products with the fabricated product. It also includes a parent, affiliate or wholly owned subsidiary of the producer of such products who performs the operations of field assembly or erection.

(2) This regulation also applies to you if you are a parent, affiliate, or wholly owned subsidiary of a person who fabricates any products covered by this regulation and if you perform the operations of field assembly or erection of such products produced by such fabricator.

(3) This regulation also applies, insofar as his purchases are concerned, to any person who participates as a buyer in any transaction covered by this regulation.

(b) *Transactions covered.* This regulation applies to the following transactions, including any such transactions which may be export sales:

(1) All sales by a fabricator of fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection. The term "fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products" is defined in Appendix A of this regulation;

(2) All sales of fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection by a parent, affiliate, or wholly owned subsidiary of the producer of such products;

(3) All sales by a fabricator of the service of fabricating structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection.

SEC. 2. Contracts and bids made prior to the issuance of this regulation. If you so elect, you do not have to redetermine under this regulation the ceiling prices which you have established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or Ceiling Price Regulation 30 for any transaction covered by this regulation undertaken pursuant to a written contract entered into prior to July 10, 1952, or pursuant to a written contract executed as the result of a written bid submitted prior to July 10, 1952.

SEC. 3. General pricing provisions.—(a) Basic terms. In order to understand this regulation, it will be necessary for you to become familiar with the way in which the following terms are used:

(1) *Base period.* This term refers to the period from July 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951, inclusive;

(2) *Base period markup.* This term refers to the percentage markup for profit and general overhead which you applied to the cost base in determining your price for the comparable product;

(3) *Base period profit markup.* This term refers to the portion of your "base

period markup" which was for profit only;

(4) *Comparable product.* This term refers to that product with respect to which you submitted a bid, entered into a contract, or made delivery (in whole or in part) during the base period or for which you had an established pricing method in effect during the base period; which is in the same category as the product you are pricing; and which is most nearly like such product in terms of total unit costs. Category means a group of products which you normally classify together for purposes of production, accounting, and sales;

(5) *Cost base.* This term refers to the group of costs to which you have customarily added your markup;

(6) *Current cost.* This term refers to the cost of:

(i) Direct shop labor and its overhead and expenses;

(ii) Engineering labor and its overhead and expenses;

(iii) Field labor and its overhead and expenses;

(iv) Material;

(v) Field equipment and equipment rental;

(vi) Sub-contract charges; and

(vii) Outgoing transportation, packing, and other necessary operating expenses you are required to incur in the fabrication and erection of your product, but excluding any direct or indirect costs included in or covered by your "base period markup".

(b) *Pricing instructions.* Section 4 of this regulation tells you how to calculate your ceiling price for any transaction covered by this regulation and in general provides that you do so by adding to your current costs your base period markup with the profit markup reduced by approximately 10 percent. In computing your ceiling price you must comply with the following provisions:

(1) In estimating costs and determining the cost base for any product, you must follow your customary base period practice;

(2) You must compute your current costs on the basis of the prices and rates in effect for you as of the date you submit your bid but they may not be in excess of applicable Wage Stabilization Board or OPS ceilings, or in excess of costs from your normal sources of supply. If you use material obtained from your own production facilities, you may not employ, in determining your current costs, a price in excess of the ceiling price applicable to the sale of such material to an independent fabricator;

(3) If as a result of any government allocation or similar order you are required to use materials from sources other than your normal sources of supply, you may add to the ceiling price otherwise established the amount by which the cost of the material used exceeds the estimated cost of material employed in computing such ceiling price pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. If the cost of material from a source other than your normal source of supply is less than the cost of material used in computing your ceiling price, you must deduct the difference from such price;

(4) If the ceiling price of material or labor rates increase after you have submitted your bid but before you have completed delivery under a contract and such contract permits, you may add to the ceiling price otherwise established the amount by which the cost element for material or the cost element for labor computed on the basis of the increased prices or rates exceeds the cost of material or labor used in computing your ceiling price;

(5) In computing your ceiling price, you must use rates for overhead and burden computed in accordance with your customary base period practice.

SEC. 4 Calculation of ceiling prices. You must determine your ceiling price for any product or service covered by this regulation in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Determine the cost base for the product or service you are pricing on the basis of your current costs calculated in accordance with section 3 (b) (2);

(b) Find your base period markup for the comparable product;

(c) Find a revised markup in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) If you are able to separate your base period markup into the portion representing profit and the portion representing recovery of general overhead, diminish your base period profit markup by 10 percent and add the figure so obtained to the overhead portion;

Example: Assume a base period profit markup of 5 percent and a markup for general overhead of 15 percent, 5 percent reduced by 10 percent equals 4.5 percent and this figure added to the markup for general overhead results in a total revised markup of 19.5 percent.

(2) If you are unable to separate your base period markup as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, diminish your base period markup by 10 percent;

Example: Assume a base period markup of 20 percent. This figure diminished by 10 percent results in a revised total markup of 18 percent.

(d) Multiply the cost base determined in accordance with paragraph (a) by the applicable percentage figure determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section;

(e) Add the figure obtained in paragraph (a) to the figure obtained in paragraph (d) of this section.

This is your ceiling price.

SEC. 5. Applications for establishment of ceiling prices or pricing methods.—(a) If you are a fabricator who was not in business during the base period (other than a transferee described in section 9), or if for any other reason you cannot determine a ceiling price under Section 4 of this regulation you must apply to OPS for establishment of a ceiling price or pricing method.

(b) Any application pursuant to this section must be filed by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. and must contain the following information: Your name and address; a detailed description of the products and services you

propose to sell; the address at which each of your plants is located; a statement of the reasons why you cannot determine a ceiling price under Section 4 of this regulation; your proposed ceiling price; a description of your proposed pricing method including all of the factors used and the manner in which they were determined and are to be applied.

(c) Any ceiling price or pricing method established by OPS pursuant to this section will be in line with the ceiling price or pricing methods otherwise established in this regulation.

(d) After receipt of an application pursuant to this section, OPS will by letter order approve or disapprove your proposed ceiling price or pricing method, establish a different ceiling price or pricing method, or request additional information. Pending any such action, you may submit bids or enter into contracts with respect to the product or services covered by your application at the ceiling price proposed therein provided that you agree with the purchaser to refund the amount, if any, by which such price exceeds the ceiling price established by OPS. If OPS has not acted upon your application within 30 days after the receipt thereof, your proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to be established with respect to any contracts entered into between the date you mailed your application to OPS and the date of any letter order issued by OPS disposing of your application or with respect to any contracts entered into as the result of bids submitted between such dates.

(e) If you are required to file an application pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and do not do so, OPS may issue an order establishing a ceiling price or pricing method for you. Any ceiling price provided for by such order will be in line with the ceiling prices otherwise established in this regulation and will apply to all transactions for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established by this regulation, including transactions completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation or of the various penalties for your failure to do so.

SEC. 6. Petitions for amendment. Any persons seeking an amendment of any provisions of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised.

SEC. 7. Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person making a contract or offer to sell a product or service covered by this regulation at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery. No person, however, may deliver or agree to deliver such product or service at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in a ceiling price after delivery.

SEC. 8. Excise, sales, and similar taxes. Any person may collect, in addition to the ceiling price established by this regu-

lation, any excise, sales, or similar tax imposed upon him by reason of his sale of any product or service covered by this regulation if he is not prohibited by law from making such collection and if he states separately from his selling price the amount of the tax collected and provided such separate statement and collection of the amount of tax is not prohibited by law.

SEC. 9. Transfers of business. If the business, assets or stock in trade of a fabricator are sold or otherwise transferred after the issuance of this regulation, and the transferee does not operate other fabricating plants producing similar products and carries on the business, or continues to deal in the same product, in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the ceiling prices of the transferee shall be the same as those which his transferor would have been subject, if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 10. Records.—(a) *Base period records.* You must prepare and preserve for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for two years thereafter, all records necessary to determine whether you have computed your ceiling prices correctly, including but not limited to:

(1) Records showing the method for estimating costs used by you during the base period in pricing products covered by this regulation. These records must clearly establish the "cost base" you used in accordance with your regular base period accounting and estimating procedures;

(2) Records showing the percentage markup used by you in pricing such products during the base period. Where possible, these records should show the percentage of the markup used for profit and that representing recovery of general overhead expenses.

(b) *Current records.* You must keep for a period of two years records of all of your sales of products, or products and services, covered by this regulation showing: Your name, and address; the name and address of the buyer; date of sale; a description of the product, or product and service sold; the place where such product was fabricated, assembled, or erected; the price charged by you; the cost base showing the elements of cost as defined in Section 3 (a) (6); and the markup for profit and/or general overhead used in computing your price.

SEC. 11. Interpretations. If you want an official interpretation of this regulation, you should write the Division Counsel, Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation.

Further information regarding the obtaining of official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

SEC. 12. Prohibitions. No person shall do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall any person offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), no person shall, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell, deliver or negotiate the sale or delivery of any product and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy or receive any product at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation. Every person covered by this regulation shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If any person violates any provisions of this regulation, he is subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

SEC. 13. Evasions. Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to means or devices making use of commissions, fees, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, upgrading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data. No seller shall require a purchaser to subdivide a requirement into small or partial orders for the purpose of enabling the seller to obtain a higher unit price.

SEC. 14. Supplementary regulations. The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying this regulation as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 15. Definitions. When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) "Base period", "base period markup", "base period profit markup", "comparable products", "cost base", and "current cost" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3 (a);

(b) "For field assembly or erection" refers to products which are shipped from a fabricator's plant in a condition which requires assembling or erecting operations in the field. The term does not include products which are substantially assembled at a fabricator's plant;

(c) "OPS" means the Office of Price Stabilization;

(d) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing;

(e) "You" means any person subject to this regulation.

Effective date. This regulation is effective July 15, 1952.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

ELLIS ARNALL,

Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 10, 1952.

APPENDIX A—FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL, MISCELLANEOUS AND ORNAMENTAL IRON, AND VESSEL SHOP PRODUCTS

The term "fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products" includes any product in the following classifications which are (1) fabricated principally from ferrous or non-ferrous structural shapes, plates, bars, sheets, pipe-mill products or tubing and (2) custom-engineered and custom-fabricated. It includes any such product even though other materials are added (i. e. brick to a coke oven, stirring mechanism to autoclave, etc.). It does not include sheet metal shop products such as sheet metal duct work, flues and breechings, gutters, downspouts, etc.

Annealing boxes and pots.

Autoclaves (excluding those for laboratory use).

Barges, river; commonly made by fabricators but excluding power driven ship structures and barges made in shipyards.

Bins and hoppers, for industrial storage but not including bins, hoppers, or batchers made by manufacturers of concrete and bituminous mixing and batching plants.

Boiler drums, shells and headers; industrial and marine, commonly made by fabricators, but excluding auxiliary equipment, packaged units and low pressure heating units, under 100 p. s. i. working pressure.

Breechings.

Buoys.

Cars, special purpose; commonly made by fabricators; including ladle and transfer, converter; jack bottom, scrap transfer, but excluding mine standard product lines and railroad rolling stock.

Chlorinators, excluding standard product lines and packaged units.

Collapseable tunnel forms.

Crane and derrick steelwork commonly made by fabricators.

Culverts.

Doors; airplane hangar, commercial, and industrial.

Elevated water towers.

Evaporators, commonly made by fabricators.

Fermenters, industrial.

Filters, steel work for industrial.

Furnace and oven steel work, industrial; including blast furnaces, electric furnaces, kiln, gas producers, annealing and open hearth furnaces, coke oven, etc., but excluding steel work for standard manufactured lines of furnaces and ovens.

Gas holders.

Gates; tainter, crest, fixed wheel, lock and such water control steelwork.

Head frames, mining, excluding operating machinery.

Heads, pressed or spun.

Heat exchangers, industrial, commonly made by fabricators, such as heat exchangers for refineries, power plants, paper mills, chemical, sugar and plastic plants.

Kettles, industrial.

Ladles, industrial, melting.

Mixers; hot metal.

Oil well derricks and platforms, commonly made by fabricators, excluding operating machinery and equipment.

Panstacks and siphons.

Piping and special fittings; including water and gas pipe, power and process plant piping; but excluding mill products and standard lines of manufactured fittings and valves.

Pots, melting and smelting.

Pressure vessels and process vessels, such as absorbers, accumulators, air receivers, anhydrous ammonia, bubble towers and trays, catalytic cracking, coke drums, columns (distilling and fractionating), contact towers, creosoting cylinders, digesters, fractionating towers, gas scrubbers, gas separators, process, regenerators, retorts, stills, stripping columns, synthesis converters.

Retorts, smelting.

Structural steel for bridges.

Structural steel for industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential buildings, power plants, sub-stations, permanent grandstands, airplane hangars, and other structures.

Structural steel, light, architectural and miscellaneous iron work; this includes angle irons, fire escapes, balconies, marques, stairs, bank fixtures, expansion joint or load transferring devices, ladders, walk-ways and platforms, railings.

Smoke stacks.

Stand pipes.

Surge tanks.

Tanks; pressure and non-pressure, such as accumulator, air receivers, anhydrous ammonia, barge and railroad car (excluding those made by railroad car and ship building companies), beer storage, blow-down, brine, butane and propane (L. P. gas), chemical processing, floating roof and roof expansion, gasoline and oil storage, processing and storage.

Towers; radio, radar, television and transmission, including galvanized towers.

Tunnel linings.

Steel work for turntables—commonly made by fabricators.

Weldments except when made as component of machinery by the machinery manufacturer.

Wind tunnels.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7697; Filed, July 10, 1952; 12:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 17, Supplementary Regulation 11]

CPR 17—GASOLINES, NAPHTHAS, FUEL OILS AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, NATURAL GAS, PETROLEUM GAS, CASING-HEAD GAS AND REFINERY GAS

SR 11—SPECIFIC CEILING PRICES AT WEST COAST POINTS FOR AUTOMOTIVE GASOLINES, KEROSENE, DIESEL FUELS, FURNACE AND STOVE OILS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 11 to Ceiling Price Regulation 17 (16 F. R. 3033), is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 17 establishes specific dollars and cents ceiling prices for tank wagon sales of automotive gasolines, kerosene, diesel fuels, furnace oil and stove oil at the majority of bulk plants and areas adjacent to such bulk plants in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada. It also establishes specific ceiling prices for bunker grade diesel fuel for delivery by pipe line into barges, or bunker tanks of ocean-going vessels at major bunkering ports in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington. It is issued to implement the previously announced

intent of the Director of Price Stabilization to establish specific ceiling prices wherever possible and as quickly as possible.

Specific ceiling prices are administratively desirable because they are precise, easily understood, and readily enforceable. They result in substantial savings in manpower and cost of administration to government and to business. They help consumers readily to ascertain the ceiling prices of products. It is particularly appropriate to take this action in the aforementioned States where the impact of procurement of petroleum products for military use and for the general defense program is resulting in extreme economic pressures, and where there have been many requests for the establishment of specific ceiling prices.

To determine the specific ceiling prices enumerated in this regulation, the Office of Price Stabilization, with the assistance of the West Coast Petroleum Wholesale Industry Advisory Committee, undertook in June 1951 a survey of the wholesale ceiling prices for selected products and types of delivery in representative communities. It was anticipated that, by gathering complete information on a substantial portion of the market, data would be secured which could be used as a basis for determining ceiling prices at all bulk plants in the area. For this survey sixty-six communities were selected on the basis of population density, geographical and trade area significance, and importance as petroleum distribution points.

In furtherance of this survey, Office of Price Stabilization Public Form No. 68 was sent to the Pacific Coast wholesale petroleum marketers doing business at the communities selected. These marketers represented all types of wholesale seller, including refiner-marketers, brokers, jobbers, purchase and sale distributors, and heating oil distributors. The questionnaire asked for information on each product with respect to ceiling prices; the length of time such ceiling prices had been in effect; the current posted prices of reporting companies; and information on the current "going" prices if such "going" prices applied to more than 50 percent of the sales. Additionally, the marketers were requested to file their current posted prices and ceiling prices for all points where they sold the products surveyed.

To permit quantitative analyses of the sales volumes of each product and their relationship to ceiling prices, data as to the 1950 sales volumes were requested. The 1,100 reports received covered distribution of products of which 2,041,000,000 gallons were gasoline representing 42.1 percent of all motor gasoline sold in the five Western States during the year 1950.

From the analysis of the replies to the questionnaire it was concluded that the results of the survey were sufficient to establish the ceiling prices spelled out in this regulation. This was accomplished by an intensive review of the prices and sales volumes within the sixty-six points which conclusively indicated that ceiling prices could be spelled out on the basis of representative ceiling prices of certain marketers. Thus, the balance of

the ceiling prices for all other bulk plant points was arrived at by analysis of the representative ceiling prices of the same marketers.

Ceiling prices are spelled out at those points only where evidence collected is adequate and is truly representative of specific ceiling prices. As further information is accumulated action will be taken in spelling out ceiling prices at other points.

Since sometime has elapsed between the accumulation of the information and its analysis, the ceiling prices enumerated do not include permissible transportation cost increases since September 1, 1951 but provision is made whereby these increases may be added to the specific prices. The Office of Price Stabilization will issue revised specific ceiling prices to reflect permissible transportation cost adjustments as soon as the necessary information is assembled. This supplementary regulation is not intended to roll back higher existing ceiling prices which reflect a customary differential over the market price. A provision is included to permit a seller having such a ceiling price which is higher than the specific ceiling price enumerated herein, to apply for the retention of such ceiling price. If such a ceiling is not reflective of a customary differential over the market it will be disapproved.

The issuance of this supplementary regulation will not result in increases in ceiling prices beyond increases already available to sellers under existing regulations. The primary purpose of this supplementary regulation is to eliminate the difficulties inherent in establishing ceiling prices by formula.

In the formulation of this supplementary regulation there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the prices established by this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for motor gasoline, kerosene, premium automotive diesel fuel, regular diesel fuel, heating furnace oil and stove oil.
3. Ceiling prices for bunker grade diesel fuel.
4. Ceiling prices higher than specific prices.
5. Applicability of Ceiling Price Regulation 17.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 5 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SEC. 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation spells out specific ceiling prices at certain bulk plant points located in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and Nevada for tank

Location	Gasoline, second grade	Kerosene	Auto. Diesel	Diesel fuel	Furnace oil	Stove oil
California—Con.						
Napa.....	15.0	19.0	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Natoma.....	16.1	19.9	14.4	12.4	12.4	13.9
Needles.....	17.5	22.5	15.3	13.3	13.3	14.8
Newhall.....	14.4	18.6	12.8	10.8	10.8	12.3
Newman.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Newport Beach.....	14.0	18.7	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Norwalk.....	14.0	18.6	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Oakdale.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Oakland.....	14.5	18.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Oceanside.....	15.1	19.0	13.5	11.5	11.5	13.0
Ojai.....	15.2	19.2	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Oleum.....	14.5	18.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Ontario.....	14.6	18.6	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Orick.....	17.4	22.7	14.9	12.9	12.9	14.4
Orland.....	16.6	20.4	14.8	12.8	12.8	14.3
Orlando.....	16.4	20.4	14.6	12.6	12.6	14.1
Oroville.....	15.2	18.9	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Oxnard.....	15.0	19.6	13.2	11.0	11.0	12.7
Palm City.....	14.8	19.3	13.3	11.3	11.3	12.8
Palmdale.....	15.7	20.6	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Pasadena.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Paso Robles.....	16.2	21.3	14.7	12.7	12.7	14.2
Patterson.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Pescadero.....	16.0	21.4	14.3	12.3	12.3	13.8
Petaluma.....	15.3	19.1	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
Pittsburg.....	14.9	18.9	13.3	11.3	11.3	12.8
Pixley.....	15.1	19.2	13.6	11.6	11.6	13.1
Placerville.....	16.4	20.4	14.5	12.5	12.5	14.0
Plymouth.....	16.2	20.6	14.2	12.2	12.2	13.7
Pt. Arena.....	17.2	21.5	15.6	13.6	13.6	15.1
Pt. Loma.....	15.0	19.0	13.2	11.0	11.0	12.7
Pt. Reyes.....	15.4	19.9	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Pomona.....	14.6	18.6	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Porterville.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Portola.....	17.9	22.3	15.8	13.8	13.8	15.3
Quincy.....	17.6	22.2	15.9	13.9	13.9	15.4
Ramona.....	15.7	19.4	14.1	12.1	12.1	13.6
Red Bluff.....	16.9	20.9	15.1	13.1	13.1	14.6
Redding.....	17.3	21.4	15.3	13.3	13.3	14.8
Redlands.....	14.8	19.0	13.1	11.1	11.1	12.6
Redwood City.....	14.8	18.9	13.3	11.3	11.3	12.8
Redley.....	15.7	20.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Richmond.....	14.5	18.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Rio Vista.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Riverdale.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Riverside.....	14.8	18.7	13.0	11.0	11.0	12.5
Robbins.....	15.7	19.9	14.1	12.1	12.1	13.6
Rocklin.....	16.1	19.8	14.3	12.3	12.3	13.8
Roseville.....	16.1	19.8	14.3	12.3	12.3	13.8
Running Springs.....	15.3	19.2	13.9	11.9	11.9	13.4
Sacramento.....	15.7	19.8	14.1	12.1	12.1	13.6
St. Helena.....	15.3	19.2	13.6	11.6	11.6	13.1
Sallinas.....	16.1	19.5	14.4	12.4	12.4	13.9
San Andreas.....	16.2	20.2	14.2	12.2	12.2	13.7
San Bernardino.....	14.8	18.8	13.0	11.0	11.0	12.5
San Diego.....	15.0	19.0	13.2	11.0	11.0	12.7
San Fernando.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
San Francisco.....	14.5	18.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Sanger.....	15.7	20.6	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
San Jacinto.....	15.3	19.2	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
San Joaquin.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
San Jose.....	15.3	19.3	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
San Juan Capistrano.....	14.6	18.9	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
San Luis Obispo.....	16.4	20.9	14.8	12.8	12.8	14.3
San Mateo.....	14.5	18.7	13.1	11.1	11.1	12.6
San Pedro.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
San Rafael.....	15.1	19.1	13.5	11.5	11.5	13.0
Santa Ana.....	14.0	18.3	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Santa Barbara.....	15.2	19.2	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Santa Cruz.....	16.1	19.9	13.9	11.9	11.9	13.4
Santa Maria.....	16.4	20.4	14.8	12.8	12.8	14.3
Santa Monica.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Santa Paula.....	15.2	19.2	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Santa Rosa.....	15.3	18.9	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
Sausalito.....	15.1	19.1	13.5	11.5	11.5	13.0
Sebastopol.....	15.3	19.5	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
Seguro.....	14.5	18.6	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Shafter.....	15.0	19.1	13.3	11.3	11.3	12.8
Shasta.....	17.3	23.8	15.6	13.6	13.6	15.1
Shoshone.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Solana Beach.....	15.3	19.3	13.3	11.3	11.3	12.8
Soledad.....	16.4	19.8	14.6	12.6	12.6	14.1
Sonoma.....	15.3	19.2	13.6	11.6	11.6	13.1
Sonora.....	16.4	20.4	14.8	12.8	12.8	14.3
South Dos Palos.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
South Fork.....	17.1	22.3	14.7	12.7	12.7	14.2
South Los Angeles.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
South San Francisco.....	14.5	18.5	13.1	11.1	11.1	12.6
Stockton.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Stratford.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Suisun.....	15.1	19.1	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
Susana.....	17.9	22.7	16.3	14.3	14.3	15.8
Taft.....	15.0	19.0	13.2	11.0	11.0	12.7
Tahoe City.....	17.3	22.0	15.6	13.6	13.6	15.1
Tahoe Valley.....	17.3	22.0	15.6	13.6	13.6	15.1
Tehachapi.....	15.4	19.6	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Terminal Island.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
California—Con.						
Tracy.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Tranquillity.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Trona.....	16.5	21.4	14.2	12.2	12.2	13.7
Trowbridge.....	16.1	20.2	14.3	12.3	12.3	13.8
Truckee.....	17.3	21.7	15.7	13.7	13.7	15.2
Tudor.....	16.1	20.2	14.3	12.3	12.3	13.8
Tulare.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Tule Lake.....	18.3	23.5	16.4	14.4	14.4	15.9
Turlock.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
29 Palms.....	16.1	20.1	14.4	12.4	12.4	13.9
Ukiah.....	16.2	20.1	14.3	12.3	12.3	13.8
Vacaville.....	15.7	19.8	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
Vallejo.....	15.0	18.8	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Van Nuys.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Ventura.....	15.2	19.2	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.9
Victorville.....	15.4	19.4	13.2	11.2	11.2	12.7
Visalia.....	15.7	20.9	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Walnut Creek.....	14.5	18.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	12.4
Walnut Grove.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Wasco.....	15.0	19.1	13.3	11.3	11.3	12.8
Waterford.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Watsonville.....	16.1	19.9	14.0	12.0	12.0	13.5
Watts.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Weaverville.....	17.8	21.5	16.2	14.2	14.2	15.7
Weed.....	18.1	22.9	16.4	14.4	14.4	15.9
Westley.....	15.7	19.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Westmorland.....	16.7	20.8	15.1	13.1	13.1	14.6
Westwood.....	17.9	22.7	16.3	14.3	14.3	15.8
Whittier.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Williams.....	16.2	20.2	14.5	12.5	12.5	14.0
Willits.....	16.6	20.5	15.0	13.0	13.0	14.5
Willows.....	16.4	20.2	14.5	12.5	12.5	14.0
Willow Creek.....	17.8	21.8	15.6	13.6	13.6	15.1
Wilmington.....	14.0	18.0	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Winters.....	15.7	19.8	13.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
Woodlake.....	15.7	20.9	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Woodland.....	15.7	19.8	14.0	12.0	12.0	13.5
Yorba Linda.....	14.0	18.5	12.4	10.4	10.4	11.9
Yreka.....	18.2	22.2	16.5	14.5	14.5	16.0
Yuba City.....	16.1	20.1	14.4	12.4	12.4	13.9
Dunsmuir.....	18.1	22.9	16.4	14.4	14.4	15.9
Nevada						
Austin.....	20.1	25.9	19.2	17.2	17.2	18.7
Battle Mountain.....	19.0	23.9	17.5	15.5	15.5	17.0
Beatty.....	18.9	25.6	17.0	15.0	15.0	16.5
Boulder City.....	17.8	22.0	15.8	13.8	13.8	15.3
Caliente.....	19.0	26.0	16.5	14.5	14.5	15.9
Carlin.....	19.6	28.0	17.3	15.3	15.3	16.8
Carson City.....	17.2	24.0	16.1	14.1	14.1	15.6
East Ely.....	20.6	25.0	18.4	16.4	16.4	17.9
Elko.....	19.6	28.4	17.5	15.5	15.5	17.0
Eureka.....	20.0	27.7	19.2	17.2	17.2	18.7
Fallon.....	17.8	21.8	16.5	14.5	14.5	16.0
Fernley.....	17.4	23.0	16.3	14.3	14.3	15.8

Location	Gasoline, sec. and grade	Kerosene	Auto. Diesel	Diesel fuel	Furnace oil	Stove oil
Washington						
Aberdeen	15.3	20.8	13.6	11.6	11.6	13.1
Almira	17.7	25.8	16.8	14.8		
Anacortes	15.8	21.4	14.1	12.1		
Arlington	15.7	21.3	14.4	12.4		
Auburn	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Bellingham	15.9	21.5	14.1	12.1	12.1	13.6
Benge	17.8	25.3	16.8	14.8		
Bingen	16.1	22.5	14.8	12.8		
Blaine	16.3	22.0	14.5	12.5		
Bremerton	15.3	20.8	13.8	11.8	11.8	13.3
Brewster	17.7	23.9	16.8	14.8		
Burton	15.3	21.3	14.1	12.1		
Camas	15.1	20.7	13.6	11.6		
Carlisle	15.9	21.5	14.2	12.2		
Cashmere	17.2	23.4	15.7	13.7		
Castle Rock	16.0	21.6	14.0	12.0		
Cathlamet	16.2	22.1	14.1	12.1		
Centralia	16.2	21.7	14.4	12.4		
Chehalis	16.2	21.7	14.4	12.4		
Chelan	17.7	23.9	16.3	14.3		
Cheney	17.8	25.4	16.8	14.8		
Chevelah	18.6	26.1	17.7	15.7		
Clarkston	17.8	25.2	17.2	15.2		
Cle Elum	16.7	22.7	15.6	13.6		
Clinton	15.8	22.3	14.1	12.1		
Clyde	17.2	23.2	16.1	14.1		
Colfax	17.8	25.4	17.0	15.0		
Colville	18.8	25.3	17.9	15.9		
Concrete	16.3	21.9	15.0	13.0		
Connell	17.2	24.2	15.8	13.8		
Copalt's Crossing	15.9	21.5	14.2	12.2		
Coulee City	17.7	24.6	16.8	14.8		
Coulee Dam	17.7	25.8	16.8	14.8		
Coupeville	15.8	22.2	14.1	12.1		
Creston	17.7	24.7	16.8	14.8		
Darrington	16.3	22.0	13.0	11.0		
Davenport	17.8	25.0	16.8	14.8		
Dayton	17.2	23.7	15.9	13.9		
Deer Park	18.2	25.9	17.3	15.3		
Deming	16.3	22.0	14.5	12.5		
East Sound	15.8	22.4	14.1	12.1		
East Stanwood	15.9	21.5	14.5	12.5		
Eastonville	17.7	24.3	14.5	12.5		
Edmonds	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Elbe	16.3	22.5	14.7	12.7		
Electric City	17.7	25.8	16.8	14.8		
Ellensburg	16.8	22.9	15.6	13.6		
Elma	15.8	21.7	13.8	11.8		
Endicott	17.8	25.4	17.0	15.0		
Enumclaw	15.7	21.3	14.5	12.5		
Entiat	17.2	23.4	15.7	13.7		
Ephrata	17.2	23.9	16.4	14.4		
Everett	15.4	20.9	13.9	11.9		
Everson	16.3	22.0	14.5	12.5		
Fairfield	18.1	25.4	17.2	15.2		
Ferks	16.8	23.2	15.1	13.1		
Friday Harbor	15.8	22.4	14.1	12.1		
Garfield	18.1	25.4	17.2	15.2		
Gig Harbor	15.3	21.3	13.8	11.8		
Goldendale	16.4	22.6	15.1	13.1		
Grandview	16.7	23.4	15.5	13.5		
Grand Coulee	17.7	25.8	16.8	14.8		
Granite Falls	15.6	21.3	14.4	12.4		
Grayland	16.0	21.5	14.3	12.3		
Greenacres	17.8	25.4	16.8	14.8		
Harrington	17.8	25.0	16.8	14.8		
Hoodport	15.5	21.3	14.1	12.1		
Houghton	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Hogiam	15.3	20.8	13.6	11.6		
Hwaco	15.9	22.7	14.5	12.5		
Ione	19.1	26.1	18.3	16.3		
Issaquah	15.1	20.7	14.1	12.1		
Kahlotus	17.2	24.1	16.2	14.2		
Kalama	15.6	21.2	14.0	12.0		
Kelso	15.6	21.1	13.4	11.4		
Kennebec	16.7	23.4	15.5	13.5		
Kent	15.0	20.6	13.5	11.5		
Kirkland	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Klickitat	16.3	23.1	15.0	13.0		
La Conner	15.9	21.5	14.5	12.5		
La Crosse	17.8	24.9	16.8	14.8		
Lamont	17.8	24.6	16.8	14.8		
Langley	15.8	22.3	14.1	12.1		
Leavenworth	17.2	23.4	15.7	13.7		
Lind	17.2	25.2	16.2	14.2		
Long Beach	15.9	22.7	14.5	12.5		
Longview	15.6	21.1	13.4	11.4		
Lynden	16.3	22.0	14.5	12.5		
Mansfield	17.7	24.3	16.9	14.9		
McKenna	15.8	21.4	14.3	12.3		
Metalline Falls	19.1	26.1	18.3	16.3		
Monroe	15.7	21.3	14.4	12.4		
Montesano	15.8	21.7	13.6	11.6		
Morton	16.9	22.6	15.2	13.2		
Moses Lake	17.2	24.1	16.4	14.4		
Mount Vernon	15.9	21.5	14.5	12.5		
Naches	16.7	23.6	15.5	13.5		
Neah Bay	15.8	23.1	14.1	12.1		
Newport	18.5	25.3	17.6	15.6		
Northport	19.3	27.0	18.6	16.6		
Oakdale	18.1	25.4	17.2	15.2		
Oak Harbor	15.8	22.2	14.1	12.1		
Odessa	17.7	24.7	16.7	14.7		

Location	Gasoline, sec. and grade	Kerosene	Auto. Diesel	Diesel fuel	Furnace oil	Stove oil
Wash.-Con.						
Okanogan	18.0	24.8	17.1	15.1		
Olympia	15.3	20.8	13.8	11.8		
Omak	18.0	24.8	17.1	15.1		
Onalaska	16.2	21.0	14.0	12.0		
Orcas	15.8	22.4	14.1	12.1		
Oreville	18.5	25.0	17.0	15.0		
Othello	17.2	24.1	16.3	14.3		
Palouse	18.1	25.0	17.2	15.2		
Parkland	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Pasco	16.7	23.2	15.5	13.5	13.5	15.0
Patros	17.7	23.0	16.8	14.8		
Port Roberts	15.8	21.4	14.2	12.2		
Port Wells	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Pomeroy	17.8	24.6	16.7	14.7		
Portage	15.3	21.3	14.1	12.1		
Port Angeles	15.8	22.2	14.1	12.1		
Port Gamble	16.3	23.2	15.8	13.8		
Port Orchard	15.3	21.6	13.8	11.8		
Port Townsend	15.8	22.0	14.1	12.1		
Poulsbo	15.3	21.3	13.9	11.9		
Prescott	17.2	23.0	15.8	13.8		
Preser	16.7	24.7	15.5	13.5		
Pullman	18.1	25.6	17.2	15.2		
Puyallup	15.0	20.6	13.5	11.5		
Quinalt	16.9	23.8	15.1	13.1		
Quincy	17.2	23.9	16.4	14.4		
Raymond	16.3	22.0	14.8	12.8		
Reardan	17.8	24.4	16.8	14.8		
Redmond	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Renton	15.3	21.6	13.8	11.8		
Republic	18.0	25.5	18.0	16.0		
Richardson	15.8	22.4	14.1	12.1		
Richmond						
Beach	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Ridgefield	15.0	20.5	13.8	11.8		
Ritzville	17.2	23.4	16.2	14.2		
Rock Harbor	16.8	22.4	14.1	12.1		
Resalia	17.8	25.4	17.1	15.1		
Ryderwood	16.2	21.0	14.3	12.3		
St. John	17.8	25.4	17.1	15.1		
San de Fuca	15.8	22.2	14.1	12.1		
Seattle	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Sedro Woolley	15.0	21.5	14.5	12.5		
Seki	15.8	23.0	14.1	12.1		
Sequim	15.8	22.2	14.2	12.2		
Shaw Island	15.8		14.1	12.1		
Shelton	15.6	21.3	14.1	12.1		
Shumokawa	16.2	22.1	14.1	12.1		
Snohomish	15.4	21.0	13.0	11.0		
Snoqualmie	16.0	21.6	14.7	12.7		

Location	Gasoline, sec. and grade	Kerosene	Auto. Diesel	Diesel fuel	Furnace oil	Stove oil
Wash.-Con.						
South Bend	16.3	22.0	14.8	12.8		
South Tacoma	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Spangle	17.8	25.4	17.1	15.1		
Spokane	17.8	25.3	16.8	14.8		
Spokane Valley	17.8	25.3	16.8	14.8		
Spokane	17.8	25.4	16.8	14.8		
Stevens	15.9	21.5	14.5	12.5		
Sunnyside	16.7	23.4	15.5	13.5		
Tacoma	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Tellico	15.1	20.4	13.4	11.4		
Tellico	16.2	21.9	14.7	12.7		
Tonasket	15.2	21.8	14.4	12.4		
Toupsville	16.7	23.1	15.5	13.5		
Twisp	15.2	21.4	13.3	11.3		
Uniontown	15.1	20.9	13.2	11.2		
Vancouver	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
Vantage	17.2	23.4	16.0	14.0		
Walla Walla	17.2	23.6	15.8	13.8		
Walla Walla	16.7	23.3	15.5	13.5	13.5	15.0
Wapato	16.7	23.2	15.5	13.5		
Washburn	17.2	24.1	16.2	14.2		
Waterville	17.7	24.6	16.4	14.4		
Wenatchee	17.2	23.2	15.7	13.7	13.7	15.2
Westport	15.3	20.8	14.3	12.3		
West Seattle	15.0	20.5	13.5	11.5		
White Salmon	16.1	22.5	14.8	12.8		
Wilbur	17.7	24.7	15.8	13.8		
Willapa	16.3	22.0	14.8	12.8		
Wilson Creek	17.7	24.4	16.5	14.5		
Winlock	16.2	21.9	14.7	12.7		
Winlock	15.3	21.3	13.8	11.8		
Woodland	15.6	21.2	14.0	12.0		
Yakima	15.7	23.1	15.5	13.5	13.5	15.0
Yelm	15.8	21.4	14.3	12.3		

(b) All tank wagon prices specified herein are applicable only within each seller's customary free delivery zone at each point. For deliveries outside of such free delivery zones to points not specifically set out herein, sellers' customary delivery differentials shall apply.

(c) Quantity differentials that may be added and must be deducted are as follows:

	400 gallons and over	200-399 gallons	40-199 gallons	Under 40 gallons
Second grade gasoline	Base price	Add 0.5 cent/gallon	Add 1 cent/gallon	Add 4 cents/gallon
Kerosene	Deduct 4 cents/gallon	Deduct 3 cents/gallon	Base price	Do.
Premium automotive diesel	Base price	Add 0.5 cent/gallon	Add 1 cent/gallon	Add 5 cents/gallon
Diesel fuel	do	do	do	Do.
Furnace oil	do	do	do	Do.
Stove oil	do	do	do	Do.

(d) For premium grades of gasoline you shall apply your customary differential between regular and premium grades. For third grade gasoline you shall apply your customary differential between regular and third grade gasoline.

(e) The specific ceiling prices set forth in this section may be adjusted to reflect any increases in transportation costs occurring since September 1, 1951 in accordance with section 25 of Ceiling Price Regulation 17.

SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for bunker grade diesel fuel. Ceiling prices for pipeline deliveries into barges or bunkering tanks of ocean-going motor ships f. o. b. refineries or marine terminals for the enumerated localities shall be as follows:

	Excluding all taxes (per barrel)
Los Angeles Harbor	\$3.44
San Francisco Harbor	3.65
Portland, Ore.	3.89
Seattle, Wash.	3.89

To the above ceiling prices each seller may apply his customary differentials for quantity or method of delivery at facilities or points other than those enumerated. These ceiling prices shall not apply for cargo deliveries.

tered mail, return receipt requested. When your application has been received by the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, as shown by your return postal receipt, you may continue to use such higher ceiling price until it is disapproved or modified by the Office of Price Stabilization.

SEC. 5. Applicability of Ceiling Price Regulation 17. Sellers subject to this supplementary regulation shall be subject to all the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 17, not inconsistent herewith.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective July 15, 1952.

NOTE: The reporting and record keeping requirement of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in Accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7698; Filed, July 10, 1952;
4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 155]

CPR 155—CEILING PRICES FOR WESTERN RED CEDAR AND INTER-MOUNTAIN POLES AND PILING

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Ceiling Price Regulation 155 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes producers' dollar and cent ceiling prices for sales of untreated Western Larch and Inland Douglas Fir poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs and short round material produced in the portion of the United States west of the 100th Meridian and east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains. It also establishes producers' ceiling prices for similar items of Western Red Cedar produced in the United States west of the 100th Meridian. Further, it provides a method for determining ceiling prices for the sales of those items after they have been preservatively treated.

Nature of the industry. Western Red Cedar pole production in the coast region is principally in the longer lengths, while production in the inland region is mainly in the shorter and intermediate lengths. Harvesting of the longer poles in the coast region, where the terrain is more rugged, requires greater care and heavier equipment than is necessary in the inland region. To maintain the historical differential between the prices of Western Red Cedar poles produced in the coast and inland regions, separate ceiling prices for each of those regions are established.

Poles and pilings are select peeled logs generally cut in longer lengths than saw logs. Poles are used to support telephone and electric distribution and transmission lines. Piling is used in the foundation of buildings, and in the construction of bridges, docks, and

wharves. Specifications of the American Standards Association for poles and of the American Society for Testing Materials for piling require that these items be selected from trees that are free from defects and of a degree of straightness not required of saw logs. Because of these strict requirements, trees suitable for production into poles or piling are generally limited in number and scattered throughout a tract of timber. For this reason, and because poles and piling are cut and handled in longer lengths than saw logs, the entire operation of producing poles and piling is at every step more expensive than that involved in the production of saw logs. As a result, the prices paid for poles and piling normally are higher than those paid for saw logs.

An unusually small demand for poles and piling during the first half of 1950, accentuated by competition from light weight steel towers, served to depress the market price of poles and piling. The production of poles for 1950, in the principal production area, was only about two-thirds of the 1949 total.

A long period normally intervenes in this industry between the contract date and the delivery date. Hence, in the case of pole companies accounting for a major portion of the output, the freeze prices established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued January 26, 1951, were generally the price quotations of the third and fourth quarters of 1950.

Because of the freeze of prices at the abnormally low level prevailing when the General Ceiling Price Regulation was issued, production of poles and piling has been less profitable than the production of saw logs. During 1951 production of poles, particularly of the longer lengths required for transmission lines, fell considerably below normal, and recently the sale of Western Red Cedar poles of the transmission lengths has almost stopped.

During the past year, the demand for transmission poles has increased because of the government's efforts to encourage substitution of wood poles for steel. Of late, the requirements are being met through use of pressure-treated Douglas Fir poles produced in the coast region, the ceiling prices of which were raised 20 to 40 percent above GCPR levels by Ceiling Price Regulation 126, issued February 21, 1952. Pressure-treated Douglas Fir poles are currently selling in the mid-western states, which constitute the normal market area for Western Red Cedar poles, at prices 40 to 50 percent higher than the ceilings for Western Red Cedar poles which meet the same specifications.

Nature of this regulation. This regulation partially restores the long-term relationship, in the area affected, between the prices of poles and piling and the prices of saw-logs. Ceiling prices for Western Larch and Inland Douglas Fir poles are established at the GCPR levels. Ceiling prices for Western Red Cedar of lengths through 50 feet are approximately the GCPR average prices prevailing in the coast and inland regions. The GCPR prices on transmission lengths, 55 feet and longer, are con-

sidered by the industry as being inadequate to obtain necessary production for essential users. For such lengths ceiling prices averaging 10 percent above the GCPR level are established. It is estimated that, on a weighted average basis, the ceiling prices established by this regulation for Western Red Cedar poles of all lengths are approximately three percent above the GCPR ceilings.

The basic ceiling prices established by this regulation are for untreated poles and piling, f. o. b. carload or boomed and rafted in towable waters. In addition, the regulation makes provision for delivered sales, with transportation charges computed on the basis of established weights set forth in the regulation. In recognition of industry practices, the regulation permits the use of basing points in calculating transportation charges on delivered sales.

Almost all untreated poles and piling are purchased by wood preserving plants, and are thereafter preservatively treated and resold before they are ultimately used. Thus, untreated poles and piling are the raw products from which the items actually used are produced. Therefore, if an adequate supply of poles and piling is to be made available to ultimate users, the prices for treated items must reflect, and be in line with, the prices of untreated items. To achieve this result, the regulation provides a method whereby sellers of treated items shall adjust their present ceiling prices to reflect the ceiling prices established by the regulation for untreated poles and piling.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practical in the formulation of this regulation, the Director of Price Stabilization has given due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; to those prevailing during the period January 25 through February 24, 1951, as well as to the level of prices prevailing just before the issuance of this regulation; and to all relevant factors of general applicability.

In formulating this regulation, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. This consultation included a meeting with the Intermountain Poles and Piling Industry Advisory Committee.

Every effort has been made to conform this regulation to business practices existing with respect to the production, sale and distribution of poles and piling covered in the regulation. Insofar as any provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in those business

practices, such provisions are found by the Director of Price Stabilization to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of this regulation.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Geographical applicability.
3. Explanation of ceiling prices.
4. Ceiling prices for untreated Inland Douglas Fir and Western Larch poles and piling.
5. Ceiling prices for untreated Western Red Cedar poles and piling.
6. General additions to basic ceiling prices in sections 4 and 5.
7. Ceiling prices for untreated anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material.
8. Additions for less than carload sales.
9. Inspection service.
10. Transportation charges.
11. Preservatively treated items.
12. Application for ceiling prices for untreated items.
13. Invoices.
14. Modification of proposed ceiling prices by the Director of Price Stabilization.
15. Petitions for amendment.
16. Adjustable pricing.
17. Records.
18. Interpretations.
19. Prohibitions and violations.
20. Evasions.
21. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 21 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this regulation does. (a) This regulation establishes producers' ceiling prices for all sales of untreated Inland Douglas Fir and Western Larch poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material produced in the portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian and east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains. It also establishes producers' ceiling prices for all sales of the same items of Western Red Cedar produced in the entire portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian. Further, this regulation establishes ceiling prices for the sales by treaters of those items after they have been preservatively treated.

(b) Except as provided in section 11, this regulation supersedes the General Ceiling Price Regulation insofar as it pertains to the transactions covered by this regulation.

SEC. 2. Geographical applicability. The provisions of this regulation are applicable in the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. Explanation of ceiling prices.

(a) The basic ceiling prices for untreated Inland Douglas Fir, Western Larch, and Western Red Cedar poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs and short round material set out in sections 4, 5, and 7 are f. o. b. carload ceiling prices at your normal loading out point, or are ceiling prices that apply when the items you sell are boomed and rafted in towable waters at your normal loading out point. The term "normal loading out point" means the siding or point on a railroad, or the booming and rafting grounds in towable waters, to which the

items can be most cheaply transported from their place of production for shipment by rail or raft to the point of destination. If you make delivery beyond your normal loading out point, section 10 permits you to make certain transportation charges.

(b) *Reduction for nondelivery at normal loading out point and nonperformance of services.* (1) If you do not deliver your untreated items to a normal loading out point, the established ceiling prices are reduced by an amount equal to the sum of (i) the cost of transporting the untreated items from the place of delivery to a normal loading out point, and (ii) the cost of loading on cars or of booming and rafting the items involved. In computing the transportation cost, you must apply applicable commercial trucking or common carrier railroad rates; and in computing the loading or booming and rafting cost, you must apply applicable commercial rates for such services.

(2) If, when you deliver your items to a normal loading out point you do not load them on cars or boom and raft them, the established ceiling prices are reduced by an amount equal to the cost of the service or services you do not perform, computed by applying appropriate commercial rates.

SEC. 4. Ceiling prices for untreated Inland Douglas Fir and Western Larch poles and piling. (a) Basic Ceiling Price and Established Weight Table for Untreated Clean Peeled Inland Douglas Fir and Western Larch poles: (Specifications and dimensions are those shown in "American Specifications and Dimensions for Wood Poles 05.1-1948", published by American Standards Association, called A. S. A.)

Length in feet	Class	Established weight in pounds per pole		Basic ceiling price per pole
		Inland Douglas Fir	Western Larch	
20-----	1	499	610	\$4.40
	2	455	525	4.00
	3	420	415	4.00
	4	380	450	3.70
	5	345	420	2.70
	6	309	325	2.25
	7	275	325	1.90
	8	225	275	1.75
	9	199	270	1.60
	10	170	210	1.45
25-----	1	659	735	6.05
	2	609	630	6.10
	3	515	630	5.60
	4	475	635	4.90
	5	450	530	4.10
	6	409	425	3.35
	7	345	420	2.65
	8	309	325	2.60
	9	230	315	2.45
	10	215	220	1.85
30-----	1	835	1,165	8.70
	2	809	975	8.20
	3	725	820	7.60
	4	675	725	7.00
	5	615	620	7.05
	6	440	635	6.10
	7	410	425	5.25
	8	335	470	4.60
	9	335	410	3.70
	10	1,235	1,125	11.60
35-----	1	1,635	1,525	11.00
	2	1,635	1,100	11.00
	3	1,335	1,140	10.65
	4	1,125	1,030	10.15
	5	750	920	8.65
	6	670	780	8.20
	7	610	625	6.85
	8	450	570	6.45

Length in feet	Class	Established weight in pounds per pole		Basic ceiling price per pole
		Inland Douglas Fir	Western Larch	
40-----	1	1,615	1,820	\$13.35
	2	1,340	1,640	13.00
	3	1,135	1,255	12.25
	4	935	1,175	11.50
	5	770	925	10.70
	6	690	840	10.00
	7	535	715	7.45
	8	1,740	2,175	16.25
	9	1,635	1,635	15.50
	10	1,355	1,635	14.75
45-----	1	1,100	1,415	14.10
	2	925	1,150	12.80
	3	815	920	9.20
	4	635	820	6.80
	5	2,120	2,625	20.00
	6	1,820	2,225	20.15
	7	1,620	1,640	15.25
	8	1,375	1,620	17.15
	9	1,120	1,325	15.75
	10	2,470	3,005	29.65
50-----	1	2,120	2,600	27.00
	2	1,845	2,220	23.80
	3	1,620	1,605	20.90
	4	1,325	1,615	17.00
	5	2,820	3,420	33.70
	6	2,425	2,660	32.20
	7	2,115	2,255	23.70
	8	1,735	2,110	23.65
	9	1,435	1,825	14.20
	10	3,200	4,025	39.85
55-----	1	2,795	3,410	35.80
	2	2,495	2,635	33.70
	3	2,010	2,435	20.55
	4	1,720	4,435	49.60
	5	3,120	3,820	37.25
	6	2,630	3,225	24.60
	7	2,225	2,720	23.20

NOTE.—A heavy duty pole having a minimum circumference 6 feet from the butt equal to that of a class 1 pole 15 feet longer may be priced at the same ceiling price and the established weight of a class 1 pole 15 feet longer.

(b) *Piling:* The ceiling prices and established weights for piling shall be the same as those set out in paragraph (a) for a pole of the same species and the nearest comparable measurement.

SEC. 5. Ceiling price for untreated Western Red Cedar poles and piling. (a) Basic Ceiling Prices and Established Weight Table for Untreated Clean Peeled Western Red Cedar Poles: Specifications and dimensions are those shown in American Specifications and Dimensions for Wood Poles, 05.1-1948, published by American Standards Association called A. S. A.)

Length in feet	Class	Established weight in pounds per pole	Basic ceiling price per pole produced in coast region	Basic ceiling price per pole produced in inland region
20-----	1	615	\$7.50	\$5.50
	2	520	7.60	7.80
	3	440	7.10	7.10
	4	320	6.00	6.00
	5	235	5.05	4.50
	6	210	3.90	3.75
	7	175	3.60	3.15
	8	160	2.90	2.80
	9	120	2.40	2.20
	10	10	1.65	2.60
25-----	1	720	8.80	8.80
	2	635	8.80	8.35
	3	520	8.20	7.70
	4	425	8.05	7.10
	5	330	7.60	6.65
	6	280	6.55	4.75
	7	225	6.00	4.45
	8	205	4.65	3.90
	9	150	3.15	3.40
	10	120	2.60	2.60
30-----	1	890	13.85	11.60
	2	770	13.45	13.45
	3	645	13.05	10.60
	4	540	11.70	10.25
	5	440	10.60	9.75
	6	370	9.25	7.55
	7	310	8.25	7.15
	8	265	7.40	6.15
	9	225	6.85	4.75

Length in feet	Class	Established weight in pounds per pole	Basic ceiling price per pole produced in coast region	Basic ceiling price per pole produced in inland region
35-----	1	1,055	18.75	\$16.15
	2	880	17.90	15.65
	3	760	17.30	15.40
	4	660	16.30	14.95
	5	570	15.25	13.75
	6	495	12.35	11.09
40-----	7	415	10.45	8.80
	8	445	8.25	8.05
	1	1,320	21.85	18.25
	2	1,145	21.25	17.50
	3	970	20.60	16.75
	4	790	18.55	16.00
45-----	5	705	16.80	15.00
	6	615	14.95	13.70
	7	615	13.00	13.00
	1	1,585	28.10	21.49
	2	1,365	25.10	20.50
	3	1,145	23.90	19.15
50-----	4	1,010	21.20	17.90
	5	880	18.70	16.05
	6	880	17.30	15.75
	1	1,760	39.50	28.25
	2	1,585	32.00	27.00
	3	1,365	30.00	24.50
55-----	4	1,230	25.00	22.00
	5	1,145	22.00	19.00
	6	1,145	18.25	18.25
	1	2,025	63.85	61.15
	2	1,760	47.90	44.90
	3	1,540	45.05	37.10
60-----	4	1,410	30.70	28.90
	5	1,410	28.75	27.10
	6	2,290	66.75	69.25
	1	1,935	67.50	64.55
	2	1,760	54.85	54.70
	3	1,670	40.75	38.85
65-----	4	1,815	80.25	73.90
	1	2,290	67.60	64.60
	2	2,025	65.80	57.90
	3	1,935	49.60	46.65
	4	3,170	97.80	87.65
	5	2,640	84.40	79.65
70-----	6	2,375	73.10	68.60
	7	2,290	66.10	69.55
	1	3,695	111.25	98.00
	2	3,170	96.85	91.85
	3	2,730	82.80	80.35
	4	2,640	75.20	70.05
75-----	5	4,400	138.45	127.55
	6	3,695	122.05	118.90
	7	3,170	106.35	105.35
	8	3,090	97.15	97.15
	1	4,840	168.10	161.35
	2	3,960	149.00	147.70
80-----	3	3,520	141.00	129.00
	4	6,810	197.75	192.45
	5	4,930	187.95	183.80
	6	4,225	154.65	154.65

NOTE.—A heavy duty pole having a minimum circumference 6 feet from the butt equal to that of a class 1 pole 15 feet longer may be priced at the same ceiling price and established weight of a class 1 pole 15 feet longer.

(b) Piling: The ceiling prices and established weights for Western Red Cedar piling shall be the same ceiling prices and established weights as set out in paragraph (a) for a Western Red Cedar pole of the nearest comparable measurement.

SEC. 6. General additions to basic ceiling prices in sections 4 and 5. Under the circumstances indicated in this section, you may make the following additions to the basic ceiling prices for poles and piling set forth in sections 4 and 5:

(a) For specified length groups in four consecutive lengths of A. S. A. multiples, you may add as much as \$0.01 per lineal foot.

(b) For specified length groups in three consecutive lengths of A. S. A. multiples, you may add as much as \$0.02 per lineal foot.

(c) For specified length groups in two consecutive lengths of A. S. A. multiples, you may add as much as \$0.03 per lineal foot.

(d) For two or more consecutive length groups requiring restricted loading, you may add an additional two-thirds of the

appropriate additions permitted by paragraphs (a), (b), and (c).

(e) For specified single lengths, you may add as much as \$0.04 per lineal foot.

NOTE: For specified length groups of five or more consecutive lengths in A. S. A. multiples, no addition is allowed.

(f) For clean peeled poles or piling which are produced during the winter peeling or bark stuck season (October 1st to May 1st, inclusive), you may add as much as \$0.05 per lineal foot.

(g) For rough peeled poles or piling which are produced during the winter peeling or bark stuck season (October 1st to May 1st, inclusive), you may add as much as \$0.035 per lineal foot.

(h) When a buyer's request exceeds your supply of a specific class and length of pole, you may fill the request by cutting off no more than five feet from a pole 45 feet or shorter of a lower class, and by cutting off no more than ten feet from a pole 50 feet or longer of a lower class. You may charge the ceiling price for the pole that was cut back without a deduction for the reduced footage. However, any additions for transportation on the cut-back poles shall be those additions applicable to the class and length of pole ordered by the buyer, and no addition may be made for labor involved in the cutting-back operations.

SEC. 7. Ceiling prices for untreated anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material. (a) Basic Ceiling Prices and Established Weight Table for Untreated Anchor logs, Reinforcing Stubs and Short Round Material of all Species covered by this regulation:

Minimum diameter in inches at small end	Minimum circumference in inches at small end	Established weight in pounds per lineal foot	Basic ceiling price per lineal foot or fraction thereof
7	22	10	Cents 0.23
8	25	15	30
9	28	20	38
10	31	25	40
11	34	30	42
12	38	35	46
13	41	40	50
14	44	45	52
15	47	50	56
16	50	55	60

SEC. 8. Addition for less than carload sales. On shipments of less than carload minimum weights (as defined by railroad tariffs), when the total established weight is less than 75 percent of applicable railroad car minimum weight, you may add a service charge of not more than 25 percent of the appropriate ceiling prices.

SEC. 9. Inspection service. When a buyer requests special inspection service to be furnished by an inspection agency designated by the buyer, you may add the actual cost to you of such service to the selling price of the item inspected.

SEC. 10. Transportation charges. If you make delivery beyond your normal loading out point, you may add to the ceiling prices established by this regulation a transportation addition determined as follows:

(a) Common or contract carrier shipments. (1) When established weights are

used, multiply the applicable published rate (through or in transit, as the case may be) in effect at the time of shipment by the appropriate established weight. You should note that weights higher than those set forth in this regulation may not be used in making this computation.

(2) When established weights are not used, the amount added for transportation must not be more than the amount actually paid to the common or contract carrier.

(3) If an in transit rail rate is applicable which results in a lower total cost of transportation, the in transit rate must be used in computing the transportation addition authorized in this section.

(4) The transportation addition must be evened out to the nearest quarter cent per lineal foot, or five cents per pole, whichever is applicable.

(b) Basing points. You may compute the transportation addition on delivered sales by using one of the following basing points:

(1) On east bound shipments by rail of Western Red Cedar, the transportation addition may be computed by multiplying the appropriate established weight by the rail freight rate from Seattle, Washington, in effect at the time of shipment.

(2) On east bound shipments by rail of Western Larch and Inland Douglas Fir, the transportation addition may be computed by multiplying the appropriate established weight by the rail freight rate from Spokane, Washington, in effect at the time of shipment.

(3) On shipments of Western Red Cedar originating west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, the transportation addition may be computed by multiplying the appropriate established weight by the rail freight rate from Bellingham, Washington, in effect at the time of shipment.

(c) Private truck shipment. When shipment is by truck, which you own or control, you may add as much as the published commercial transportation rates. If there is no published rate, the actual cost of transportation may be charged. This means your out-of-pocket cost.

SEC. 11. Preservatively treated items. (a) (1) You shall determine your ceiling prices for preservatively pressure or non-pressure treated items by taking your General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling price for a purchaser of the same class for the treated item and adjusting it to reflect the dollar and cent difference between the highest price at which you contracted to purchase the item in its untreated form during the period from January 25 through February 24, 1951, and the ceiling price established by this regulation for the identical untreated item.

For example, assume that your General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling price for a treated pole is \$14.00 per pole, that your highest contract to purchase price of the pole in its untreated form was \$9.50 per pole, and that the ceiling price for the identical untreated pole is \$10.15 under this regulation. Your ceiling price for the treated pole

is now \$14.65. (\$10.15—\$9.50=\$0.65; \$0.65 added to \$14.00=\$14.65).

(2) If you did not contract to purchase an item in its untreated form during the period from January 25 through February 24, 1951, then you shall adjust your GCPR ceiling price for the item to reflect the dollar-and-cent difference between the highest price at which you contracted to purchase the nearest length untreated item of the same kind and the ceiling price established by this regulation for that nearest length untreated item. (The term "kind" refers to poles, piling, and the other items covered by this regulation. For poles, the term "same kind" means a pole of the same class; for piling, the term "same kind" means piling with the same minimum butt dimensions. "Class" has the meaning given in American Standard Specifications and Dimensions for Wood Poles, 05.1—1948.)

(3) In applying the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section, if your contract to purchase price is higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation, you must adjust your GCPR ceiling price to reflect such decrease.

(b) Application for establishment of a ceiling price: If you cannot ascertain your ceiling price for a treated item under paragraph (a) of this section, you must apply by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for the establishment of a ceiling price. Your application must set forth the following:

(1) As complete a description as possible of the item. This should include the species, class, length, and specifications.

(2) A statement explaining why you are unable to ascertain a ceiling price under paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) The ceiling price of your most closely competitive seller for the item ("Your most closely competitive seller" is the seller of treated items subject to this regulation with whom you are in most direct competition even though he may perform a different function with respect to the items he is selling).

(4) Your proposed ceiling price.

(5) A statement explaining why you believe your proposed ceiling price is in line with the level of ceiling prices established by this regulation.

(c) If you cannot determine a ceiling price under paragraph (a) of this section and file an application for the establishment of your ceiling price, you may not sell the item in question until the Director of Price Stabilization establishes a ceiling price for you. If the Director of Price Stabilization does not notify you to the contrary or request further information from you within 20 days after the date on the return receipt of your application, or within 15 days after the receipt of requested further information, your proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to have been approved, subject to non-retroactive disapproval or modification at a later date.

(d) All provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, remain in effect with respect to

sellers of the preservatively treated items covered by this section.

Sec. 12. Application for ceiling prices for untreated items—(a) Application. If you cannot ascertain a ceiling price for untreated items subject to this regulation, as for example, should you wish to sell items with specifications or other extras not specifically mentioned in this regulation, you must file an application with the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for approval of a ceiling price. Your application must be made by registered letter, return receipt requested, and must set forth the relevant facts, including the following:

(1) As complete a description as possible of the untreated items for which the application is filed. This should include, the species, class, length, specifications, or other extras involved.

(2) Your proposed ceiling price, together with a statement indicating why you believe it is in line with the level of ceiling prices established under this regulation.

(3) The most nearly comparable untreated item for which a ceiling price is established by this regulation.

(4) The proposed use to which the buyer will put the item for which you are proposing a special ceiling price.

(b) Quotation of proposed prices. After an application has been filed under this section, and before action by the Director of Price Stabilization, you may sell your items at a price not higher than the ceiling price proposed in your application, provided that you agree to refund, and later refund, to the buyer, the amount, if any, by which your proposed ceiling price exceeds the ceiling price established by the Director of Price Stabilization.

(c) Action by the Director of Price Stabilization. (1) After receipt of an application made under this section, the Director of Price Stabilization will approve or disapprove your proposed ceiling price, will request additional information about it, or will establish a different ceiling price for the item that is the subject of your application.

(2) If the Director does not notify you to the contrary or request additional information from you within 20 days after the receipt of your application or within 15 days after the receipt of requested additional information, your proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to have been approved, subject to non-retroactive disapproval or modification at a later time.

Sec. 13. Invoices. On all sales of items covered by this regulation you must submit an invoice to the buyer which as a minimum shows:

(a) The prices charged by you for each item, together with the quantity involved;

(b) A description of the item, including the species, class, length, and type of treatment, if any involved;

(c) Transportation charges, extras, and services that bear on the price charged by you (the charges need not be shown separately for such items);

(d) On delivered sales involving a rail or truck shipment, the point of destina-

tion of the shipment and the applicable rail or truck rate.

Sec. 14. Modification of proposed ceiling prices by the Director of Price Stabilization. The Director of Price Stabilization may at any time disapprove or reduce ceiling prices proposed under sections 11 and 12 of this regulation so as to bring them into line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by this regulation.

Sec. 15. Petitions for amendment. If you wish to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

Sec. 16. Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this regulation prohibits you from making a contract or offer to sell at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery, or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery. You may not, however, deliver, or agree to deliver, at a price to be adjusted in accordance with any increase in ceiling prices after delivery.

Sec. 17. Records—(a) Existing records. On and after the effective date of this regulation, for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain in effect and for two years thereafter, you shall maintain, and keep for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization, all your existing records relating to prices charged by you for the untreated and treated items covered by this regulation which you sold or contracted to sell during the period from December 19, 1950 through February 24, 1951, as well as all records pertaining to the untreated and treated items covered by this regulation which you were required to keep under the provisions of section 16 (a) of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. If you are a seller of treated items covered by this regulation, you must, in addition, maintain, and keep for examination of the Director of Price Stabilization, all your existing records relating to the prices at which you purchased or contracted to purchase untreated items covered by this regulation during the period from December 19, 1950 through February 24, 1951.

(b) Current records. After the effective date of this regulation, every person who sells and every person who, in the regular course of business, buys items subject to this regulation shall make and keep for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization, for a period of two years after each sale, accurate records or invoices of each sale or purchase made in any month in which the seller sold or the buyer bought more than \$1,000 worth of items subject to this regulation. The records must show:

(1) The dates of sales or purchases;

(2) The names and addresses of the sellers and buyers;

(3) The kind of sales involved, i. e., delivered or f. o. b.;

(4) A description of the items sold or bought, including the species, class, length, specifications, and any extras involved.

(5) The prices charged or paid, including all additions, extras, and discounts;

(6) The point of origin and point of destination of the shipment, the means of transportation used, the amount of any additions for transportation, and the basing point, if any, upon which the transportation addition may have been computed.

(c) *Compliance.* The retention by a buyer of an invoice furnished by a seller, which includes the factual information required to be made a matter of record by this section, shall be considered as compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 18. *Interpretations.* If you want an official interpretation of this regulation, you should write to the District Counsel of your local OPS District Office. Any action taken by you in reliance upon, and in conformity with a written official interpretation, will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further information on obtaining official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

SEC. 19. *Prohibitions and violations.* (a) You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically, but not in limitation of the above, you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy from you at a price higher than the ceiling prices established by this regulation, and you and buyers from you shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports required by this regulation.

(b) If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and actions for damages. Prices lower than the ceiling prices may be charged, paid, or offered.

(c) If any person subject to this regulation fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required by this regulation in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or if any person subject to this regulation fails to establish a ceiling price or apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price, if he is required to do so, the Director of Price Stabilization may issue an order fixing his ceiling prices. Any ceiling price fixed in this manner will be in line with ceiling prices generally established by this regulation. The order fixing the ceiling price may apply to all deliveries or transfers completed prior to the date of issuance of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve the seller of his obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation or of the various penalties for failure to do so.

SEC. 20. *Evasions.* Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation, or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept,

is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data.

SEC. 21. *Definitions.* (a) The terms used in this regulation shall be construed as follows:

(1) *Anchor logs.* This term means a peeled or unpeeled section of a tree longer than one foot in length, suitable for burying in the ground and to which a cable may be attached.

(2) *Coast region.* This term means the portion of the United States west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains.

(3) *Director of Price Stabilization.* This term extends to any official, including officials of Regional or District offices, to whom the Director of Price Stabilization, by order, delegates a function, power, or authority referred to in this regulation.

(4) *Inland region.* This term means the portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian and east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains.

(5) *Most closely competitive seller.* This term is defined in section 11.

(6) *Normal loading out point.* This term is defined in section 3.

(7) *Person.* This term means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or the legal successors or representatives of the foregoing, and the United States and any other government or their political subdivisions or agencies.

(8) *Piling.* This term means any round, peeled or unpeeled, section of a tree longer than 14 feet, suitable for driving in the ground to form a foundation for construction purposes, such as for wharves, bulkheads, and buildings.

(9) *Pole.* This term means any round, peeled or unpeeled, section of a tree longer than 14 feet, suitable for the support of transmission or communication lines at varying heights above the ground.

(10) *Purchaser of the same class.* The meaning of this term is determined by reference to your own practice of setting different prices for sales to different purchasers or groups of purchasers. The practice may, but need not, be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the buyer; for instance, manufacturer, wholesaler, individual retail store, retail chain, mail order house, government agency, or public institution. It may, but need not, be based on the location of the purchaser or the quantity or kinds of lumber purchased by him. It may, but need not, be based on differing terms or conditions of sale or delivery. If you have followed the practice of giving an individual customer a price differing from that charged others, that customer is a separate class of purchaser.

(11) *Records.* This term includes books of account, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, in-

voices, bills of lading, and other papers and documents.

(12) *Reinforcing stub.* This term means a peeled or unpeeled section of a tree longer than four feet in length, suitable for reinforcing a pole at the ground line.

(13) *Sell.* This term includes sell, supply, dispose, barter, trade, lease, exchange, transfer, deliver, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The term "buy" and "purchase" shall be construed accordingly.

(14) *Short round material.* This term means a peeled or unpeeled section of a tree longer than one foot in length, which may be used for miscellaneous purposes, including fence posts, corral posts, and highway guard rail posts.

(15) *You.* The pronoun "you" indicates a producer selling an untreated item, or a trader selling a treated item, subject to this regulation. The term "your" and "yours" shall be construed accordingly.

Effective date. This Ceiling Price Regulation 155 is effective July 15, 1952.

NOTE: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7699; Filed, July 10, 1952;
4:00 p. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Reg. 2, Direction 5 of July 10, 1952]

NPA REG. 2—BASIC RULES OF THE PRIORITIES SYSTEM

DIR. 5—RESCHEDULING OF DELIVERIES UNDER NPA DIRECTIVES AFFECTED BY WORK STOPPAGE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

This direction to NPA Reg. 2, as amended, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the National Defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this direction, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the need for immediate action and because the direction affects many different industries.

Sec.

1. What this direction does.
2. Postponement of delivery date.
3. Rescheduling of delivery.
4. Notification to customers and to NPA.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10181, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this direction does.* This direction permits any producer of steel or of any other product containing steel to postpone, and requires him to re-

schedule, the delivery date specified in any NPA directive issued to him where his inability to meet the specified delivery date is due to the current work stoppage in the steel industry. The effect of this direction is thus to amend such NPA directives with respect to their delivery dates.

SEC. 2. Postponement of delivery date. Whenever any producer of steel or of any other product containing steel finds that, due to a shortage of steel resulting from the current work stoppage in the steel industry, he is unable to meet the delivery date specified in any NPA directive issued to him, he is hereby authorized to postpone such delivery date until such time as he is able to make delivery in accordance with section 3 of this direction.

SEC. 3. Rescheduling of delivery. As soon as practicable after resumption of steel production (in the case of steel producers) or after resumption of receipts of steel (in the case of producers of other products containing steel), each producer shall reschedule his operations in such a manner as to accomplish delivery on all orders covered by NPA directives in the sequence of their originally specified delivery dates.

SEC. 4. Notification to customers and to NPA. Upon determination of the rescheduled delivery dates on orders covered by NPA directives, the producer shall immediately give written notice of such rescheduled dates to his customers, specifying the NPA directive numbers. Copies of such notices shall be promptly forwarded to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. The giving of such notice shall have the effect of amending the NPA directives as to delivery date.

This direction shall take effect July 10, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7696; Filed, July 10, 1952;
11:45 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5917]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF AUDIOMETRY AND FRANK KEEFE

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 3.15 Business status, advantages, or connections—Individual or private business as educational, religious or research institution: Non-profit character: Qualifications and abilities: § 3.205 Scientific or other relevant facts. Subpart—Using misleading name—Vendor: § 3.2410 Individual or private business being educational, religious or research institution or organization. In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution in commerce, of re-

No. 135—3

spondents' course of study and instruction, (1) representing by offering to grant or confer or through granting or conferring upon purchasers of respondents' course of home study and instruction through correspondence any so-called academic degrees, or by any other means, that corporate respondent is an accredited and standard college or institution of higher learning; (2) using the word "college" or any abbreviation or simulation thereof, to designate, describe or refer to respondents' school; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that the business conducted by respondents is a college or institution of higher learning; (3) representing, directly or by implication, that respondent Frank Keefe is the holder of any accredited and recognized academic degrees pertaining to the subject of audiometry; (4) representing that respondents' school is recognized and accepted or approved as a non-profit educational institution by the Treasury Department of the United States; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, National College of Audiometry et al., Chicago, Ill., Docket 5917, April 7, 1952]

In the Matter of National College of Audiometry, a Corporation, and Frank Keefe, Individually and as Officer of Said Corporation

This proceeding was heard by William L. Pack, hearing examiner, theretofore duly designated by the Commission, upon the complaint of the Commission, respondents' answer, and a hearing at which a stipulation of facts, which was duly filed in the office of the Commission, and which provided that the facts set forth therein should constitute the statement as to the facts in the proceeding and be the basis for the findings as to the facts and conclusion and an order disposing of the proceeding, was entered into by counsel supporting the complaint and counsel for respondents and incorporated in the record.

Thereafter the proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by said examiner upon the complaint, answer, and stipulation, which had been approved by said examiner, and said examiner, counsel having elected not to submit proposed findings and conclusions for consideration by him or to argue the matter orally, after duly considering the matter and finding the proceeding was in the interest of the public, made his initial decision comprising certain findings as to the facts,¹ conclusion drawn therefrom¹ and order to cease and desist.

No appeal having been filed from said initial decision of said hearing examiner as provided for in Rule XXII, nor any other action taken as thereby provided to prevent said initial decision becoming the decision of the Commission thirty days from service thereof upon the parties, said initial decision, including said order to cease and desist, accordingly, under the provisions of said Rule XXII became the decision of the Commission on April 7, 1952.

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

The said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents, National College of Audiometry, a corporation, and its officers, and Frank Keefe, individually and as an officer of said corporation, and respondents' agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of respondents' course of study and instruction, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing by offering to grant or confer or through granting or conferring upon purchasers of respondents' course of home study and instruction through correspondence any so-called academic degrees, or by any other means, that corporate respondent is an accredited and standard college or institution of higher learning.

2. Using the word "college" or any abbreviation or simulation thereof, to designate, describe or refer to respondents' school; or otherwise representing, directly or by implication, that the business conducted by respondents is a college or institution of higher learning.

3. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondent Frank Keefe is the holder of any accredited and recognized academic degrees pertaining to the subject of audiometry.

4. Representing that respondents' school is recognized and accepted or approved as a non-profit educational institution by the Treasury Department of the United States.

By "Decision of the Commission and order to file report of compliance", Docket 5917, April 7, 1952, which announced and decreed fruition of said initial decision, report of compliance with the said order was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: April 7, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7693; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNI- CATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In the matter of amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's rules by adding thereto §§ 1.301 (b) and 1.310 and

Amendment to Appendix A to Part 2 of the Commission's rules by listing therein a Treaty between the United States and Canada.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 2d day of July 1952;

The Commission having under consideration the above-captioned amendments of its rules for the purpose of listing therein the above Treaty and establishing a registration procedure thereunder;

It appearing, that a Treaty between the United States and Canada relating to mutual recognition of certain radio station and operator licenses issued by either country and providing for a certain registration procedure became effective on May 15, 1952; and

It further appearing, that the amendment to Part 2 of the Commission's rules is purely informative in nature and not subject to the rule making process prescribed by section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, and that such process with respect to the amendment to Part 1 establishing a registration procedure would be contrary to the public interest because under the terms of the Treaty the Canadian radio station subject thereto may presently operate in the United States without registering or obtaining a permit from the Commission, since the registration provisions of the Treaty are not mandatory, and for the same reasons these amendments may be made effective immediately; and

It further appearing, that authority for these amendments is contained in sections 4 (l) and 303 (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and in the previously mentioned treaty:

It is ordered, That effective immediately, Part 1 and Part 2 of the Commission's rules are amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066 as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082; 47 U. S. C. 303)

Released: July 3, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. Amend Part 1, rules relating to Practice and Procedure, as follows:

a. Add the following to the "Table showing forms currently in effect and where they are referred to in Part 1 of Rules and Regulations":

FCC Form 410----- 1.310

b. Designate the first paragraph of § 1.301 under the title "General Requirements as to Applications", as "(a)" and add paragraph (b) as follows:

(b) Canadian licensees desiring to operate in the United States under the terms of Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty between United States and Canada, effective May 15, 1952, are required to register and obtain a permit.

c. Add § 1.310 under the title "Rules relating to filing of applications and de-

scription of application forms", as follows:

§ 1.310 *FCC Form 410, Application of Canadian Radio Station Licensees for Registration and Permit to Operate in the United States.* For use of Canadian licensees applying for a permit for operation in the United States in accordance with the terms of the treaty between the United States and Canada relating to mutual recognition of certain radio station and operator licenses issued by either country.

2. Amend Appendix A of Part 2—Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters as follows:

a. Under the title of the Appendix, delete "as of April 15, 1952" and insert "as of May 15, 1952".

b. Add the following entry chronologically to the tabulation in paragraph 1:

1952 ---- Treaty with Canada effective May 15, 1952 relating to mutual recognition by the United States and Canada of certain radio station and operator licenses issued by either country. Not available from the Government Printing Office.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7621; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

PART 3—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

PART 4—EXPERIMENTAL AND AUXILIARY BROADCAST SERVICES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In the matter of amendment of Parts 3 and 4 of the Commission's rules and regulations and the Standards of Good Engineering Practice concerning Standard Broadcast and FM Broadcast Stations.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 2d day of July 1952;

The Commission having under consideration Part 3 (Radio Broadcast Services) and Part 4 (Experimental and Auxiliary Broadcast Services) of its rules and regulations and the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations and the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations, to the extent that such refer to the construction, marking and lighting of antenna structures; and

It appearing, that the Commission heretofore on December 13, 1950, adopted in Part 17 of its rules and regulations uniform requirements concerning the construction, marking and lighting of antenna structures for all radio stations licensed by the Commission, including stations licensed pursuant to the provisions of the above-entitled rules and engineering standards; and

It further appearing, that certain sections of the above-entitled rules and engineering standards are no longer necessary in light of the adoption of Part 17 of the rules; or are in some respects inconsistent therewith; and

It further appearing, that uniformity, clarity and consistency in the Commis-

sion's rules would be furthered by amendment of the above-entitled rules and engineering standards in order to reflect more accurately the provisions of Part 17 of the rules; and

It further appearing, that in light of the nature of the amendments adopted herein the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to notice of proposed rule making are inapplicable, and that the amendment may be effective immediately; and

It further appearing, that authority for the amendments adopted herein is contained in sections 4 (l), 301 and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

It is ordered, That, effective immediately, Part 3 (Radio Broadcast Services) and Part 4 (Experimental and Auxiliary Broadcast Services) of the Commission's rules and regulations, and the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations, and the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations are amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066 as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082; 47 U. S. C. 303)

Released: July 3, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. Section 3.45 is amended as follows:

Delete the parenthetical reference at end of paragraph (d) which reads: "(See Standard Lamps and Paints)" and substitute therefor: "(See Part 17 of Commission rules; Rules Concerning the Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures)."

2. Sections 3.65, 3.270, 3.570, 3.662, 3.768, 4.167, 4.267, 4.367, 4.466, 4.566 and 4.666 are amended as follows:

Delete present language and substitute the following:

Antenna structure, marking and lighting. Where an antenna structure(s) is required to be painted or lighted see § 17.29, *Inspection of tower lights and associated control equipment*; § 17.31, *Cleaning and repainting*; § 17.32, *Time when lights shall be exhibited*; § 17.33, *Spare lamps*; and § 17.34, *Lighting equipment*; of Part 17 of this chapter (rules concerning the construction, marking and lighting of antenna structures).

3. Sections 3.181 (c), 3.281 (c), 3.581 (c), 3.663 (c), 3.781 (d), 4.181 (b), 4.281 (b), 4.381 (b), 4.481 (b), 4.581 (b), 4.681 (b) are amended as follows:

Delete present language and substitute the following:

Where an antenna structure(s) is required to be illuminated see § 17.30, *Recording the tower light inspections in the station record*, of Part 17 of this chapter (rules concerning the construction, marking and lighting of antenna structures).

4. Section 4 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Stand-

ard Broadcast Stations is amended as follows:

Delete present language of paragraph 23 which begins "Another factor to be considered * * *" and substitute the following:

23. Another factor to be considered is the relation of the site to airports and airways. Procedures and standards with respect to the Commission's consideration of proposed antenna structures which will serve as a guide to persons intending to apply for radio station licenses are contained in Part 17 of the Commission rules (rules concerning the construction, marking and lighting of antenna structures).

5. Section 6 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations is amended as follows: Delete present section entirely.

6. Section 6 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations is amended as follows:

Delete the present language of subsection E and substitute the following:

E. Cognizance must of course be taken regarding the possible hazard of the proposed antenna structure to aviation and the proximity of the proposed site to airports and airways. Procedures and standards with respect to the Commission's consideration of proposed antenna structures which will serve as a guide to persons intending to apply for radio station licenses are contained in Part 17 of the Commission rules (rules concerning the construction, marking and lighting of antenna structures).

7. Section 7 of the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning FM Broadcast Stations is amended as follows: In Subsection E delete second, third and fourth paragraphs.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7623; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10160]

PART 18—INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL SERVICE

OPERATION OUTSIDE OF ASSIGNED FREQUENCY BANDS

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 2d day of July 1952;

It appearing, that on April 17, 1952, the Commission issued a notice of proposed rule making in the above entitled matter. Interested persons were given until May 17, 1952, to file comments. Comments were received from three interested parties.

It further appearing, that these comments favor adopting of the proposed amendment without change.

Accordingly it is ordered, That effective August 4, 1952, § 18.12 be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

a. In introductory paragraph of § 18.12 *Operation outside of assigned frequency bands*, change "required in paragraph

(c) of this section" to read "required in paragraph (b) of this section".

b. In § 18.12 (a), change text to read as follows:

(a) The equipment used in such operation shall be provided with a rectified and filtered plate power supply, power line filters and shall be provided with sufficient shielding so that the emission of radio frequency energy generated by such operation, including spurious and harmonic emissions, shall not exceed a strength of fifteen microvolts per meter at a distance of 1,000 feet or more from the medical diathermy equipment on frequencies other than those specified in § 18.11 (a) under any conditions of operation.

c. Delete present § 18.12 (b).

d. Change present § 18.12 (c) to § 18.12 (b).

e. Change present § 18.12 (d) to § 18.12 (c).

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1063 as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 48 Stat. 1031; 47 U. S. C. 301; sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082; 47 U. S. C. 303)

Released: July 3, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7622; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

ALMA SALE BARN ET AL.

POSTING OF STOCKYARDS

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the stockyards listed below are stockyards as defined in section 302 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 202), and should be made subject to the provisions of that act:

NEBRASKA

Alma Sale Barn, Alma, Nebr.
Ericson Livestock Market, Ericson, Nebr.

WEST VIRGINIA

Spencer Live Stock Exchange Co., Spencer, W. Va.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture proposes to issue a rule designating the stockyards named above as posted stockyards subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), as is provided in

section 302 of that act. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit, within 15 days of the publication of this notice, any data, views or arguments, in writing, on the proposed rule to the Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of July 1952.

[SEAL] H. E. REED,
Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7613; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

PEAK AND HATCHER STOCKYARDS

POSTING OF STOCKYARD

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Peak and Hatcher Stockyards, Emporia, Kansas, is a stockyard as defined in section 302 of the

Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 202), and should be made subject to the provisions of that act.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture proposes to issue a rule designating the stockyard named above a posted stockyard subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), as is provided in section 302 of that act. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit, within 15 days of the publication of this notice, any data, views or arguments, in writing, on the proposed rule to the Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of July 1952.

[SEAL] H. E. REED,
Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7615; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

CORRECTION OF MILITARY OR NAVAL RECORDS

TEMPORARY APPROVAL OF PROCEDURES

JUNE 30, 1952.

Except as otherwise provided herein the procedures set up by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force pursuant to section 207 of the act of August 2, 1946, prior to amendment of that act by Public Law 220, 82d Congress, are approved as of October 25, 1951, for the period of time required to develop new procedures, but in no event shall this approval extend beyond September 30, 1952.

The provisions of present regulations authorizing rejection of an application for correction of a military record on the ground there has been undue delay in filing such applications are not approved, and no application shall be rejected on this ground alone.

For the Secretary of Defense.

MARSHALL S. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Director, Executive Office of
the Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7573; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

WALL COMMISSION CO.

DEPOSTING OF STOCKYARD

It has been ascertained that the Wall Commission Company, Wall, South Dakota, originally posted on June 6, 1950, as being subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), no longer comes within the definition of a stockyard under said act for the reason that it no longer is being operated as a public market. Therefore, notice is given to the owner of such stockyard and to the public that such stockyard is no longer subject to the provisions of said act.

Notice of public rule making has not preceded promulgation of the foregoing rule since it is found that the giving of such notice would prevent the due and timely administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act and would, therefore, be impractical. There is no legal warrant or justification for not depositing promptly a stockyard which is no longer being operated as a public market and is, therefore, no longer a stockyard within the definition contained in said act.

The foregoing rule is in the nature of a rule granting an exemption or relieving a restriction and, therefore, may be made effective in less than 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER. This notice shall be made

effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(42 Stat. 159, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of July 1952.

[SEAL]

H. E. REED,
Director, Livestock Branch, Pro-
duction and Marketing Ad-
ministration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7614; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

BONDING AND NET ASSETS REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT AND UNDER COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AUTHORIZATIONS

NOTICE REGARDING UNIT PRICES

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-7010, appearing at page 5738 of the issue for Thursday, June 26, 1952, the following change should be made:

For the last item in the list, Cottonseed, the unit price should be for a "ton" rather than a "bale".

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration

RADAR PROCEDURES FOR CONTROL OF AIR TRAFFIC

Notice is hereby given that in order to expedite the flow of air traffic wherever radar facilities are operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, procedures may be established to utilize radar in controlling the flight paths of arriving and departing aircraft.

In operating radar facilities the Civil Aeronautics Administration will observe the following:

(a) Air traffic control will provide, by means of radar, a minimum of 3 miles horizontal separation between an aircraft arriving and/or departing on an IFR flight plan and all other known IFR traffic unless vertical, lateral, or longitudinal separation, as required by the ANC/PCAT Manual of Operations, exists.

(b) As additional services, insofar as practicable,

(1) An aircraft operating on an IFR flight plan will be provided essential traffic information on all observed targets unless the pilot advises that he does not wish the service. (The controller may initiate a call to the aircraft to determine if the flight conditions are such as to no longer require this service, or such information may be volunteered by the pilot.) Essential traffic information, as used herein, is defined as any aircraft target observed on the radar scope which, in the opinion of the controller, might constitute a hazard to the operation of the aircraft concerned. If, upon receipt of essential traffic information, the pilot requests radar separation the request shall be complied with, sub-

ject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) below and,

(2) An aircraft not operating on an IFR flight plan may request essential traffic information. The controller will supply such information subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) and (d) below.

(c) Many factors (such as limitations of radar, volume of traffic, controller's workload, and frequency congestion) may prevent the controller from providing the additional services mentioned in paragraph (b) above. The controller will have complete discretion in determining whether he is able to provide, or to continue to provide, these additional services in a specific case. His decision against providing, or continuing to provide, these services in a particular case will not be subject to question and need not be communicated to the aircraft. In other words, the provision of these additional services will be dependent entirely upon whether the controller believes he is in a position to provide them.

(d) In those areas where arriving aircraft are being positioned and spaced to establish an approach interval which requires the issuance of precise navigational guidance, it is not considered practicable to attempt to provide the additional services outlined in paragraph (b) above, if, in so doing, the primary function of separating known IFR aircraft would be compromised.

The locations where radar is installed and operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration are listed in the Flight Information Manual and the Airman's Guide. When procedures are established for a particular radar facility, to provide the separation specified in paragraph (a) above, due notice will be given by the issuance of a Special Notice to Airmen, advising the effective date and whether the procedures apply to arriving or departing aircraft or both.

This notice supersedes the notice entitled "Radar Procedures for Control of IFR Traffic departing from Washington Control Zone" published on January 5, 1952, in 17 F. R. 166.

[SEAL]

F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7605; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

Federal Maritime Board

MEMBER LINES OF TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT CONFERENCE (HONG KONG ET AL.)

NOTICE OF AGREEMENTS FILED FOR APPROVAL

Notice is hereby given that the following described agreements have been filed with the Board for approval pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended.

Member Lines of the Trans-Pacific Freight Conference (Hong Kong) and China Navigation Company, Ltd., Bruus-

gaard Klosteruds Skibs. A/S (China Siam Line), Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.:

Agreement No. 7849 between the member lines of the conference and the companies named above covers the transportation of cargo under through bills of lading from Saigon, French Indo-China, to United States and Canadian Pacific Coast ports and to Honolulu, Hawaii, with transshipment at Hong Kong. Agreement No. 7849 was filed to cancel and supersede Agreement No. 7752.

Grace Line Inc., and Cia Sud-Americana de Vapores:

Agreement No. 7796-3 between the above mentioned parties modifies pooling Agreement No. 7796 in the trade between U. S. Atlantic ports and Chilean ports, to provide that prior to pooling a handling charge of \$11.00 rather than \$9.00, per revenue ton, is to be deducted from the gross freight earnings on all southbound pool tonnage, and a handling charge of \$7.50 rather than \$6.50, per revenue ton, is to be deducted from the gross freight earnings on all northbound pool tonnage.

Salen-Skaugen Line, Joint Service of: D/S A/S Eikland, Rederi A. B. Pulp; Salamis A/S, Rederi A. B. Jamaica:

Agreement No. 7598-C between the above-named carriers provides for the cancellation of Agreement No. 7598 which covers the establishment and maintenance of a joint service (with limited passenger accommodations) under the trade name Salen-Skaugen Line, in the trade between United States Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf ports and Canadian Pacific and Atlantic ports and the Far East.

Concordia Line, Joint Service of: Dampskibsselskabet Alaska, Aktieselskabet Atlas, Dampskibsselskabet Idaho, Skipsaksselskabet Hilda Knudsen, Skipsaksselskabet Samuel Bakke:

Agreement No. 7631-2 between the above-named carriers modifies the approved joint service agreement (No. 7631, as amended) by extending its geographical scope to include service between East Coast and Gulf ports of North America to the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma.

Member Lines of the Trans-Pacific Freight Conference (Hong Kong) and China Navigation Company, Ltd., Bruusgaard Klosteruds Skibs. A/ (China Siam Line), Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.:

Agreement No. 7851 between the member lines of the conference and the companies named above covers the transportation of cargo under through bills of lading from Bangkok, Siam, and from Bangkok's outer harbor of Kohsichang, to United States and Canadian Pacific Coast ports and to Honolulu, Hawaii, with transshipment at Hong Kong. Agreement No. 7851 was filed to cancel and supersede Agreement No. 7751.

Interested parties may inspect these agreements and obtain copies thereof at the Regulation Office, Federal Maritime Board, Washington, D. C., and may submit, within 20 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, written statements with reference to any of the agreements and their position as

to approval, disapproval, or modification, together with request for hearing should such hearing be desired.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

Dated: July 8, 1952.

[SEAL]

A. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7603; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 2533 et al.]

NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC.; TEMPORARY
MAIL RATE TRANS-PACIFIC OPERATIONS

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF HEARING

In the matter of the compensation from the transportation of mail by aircraft, the facilities used and useful therefor, and the services connected therewith, of Northwest Airlines, Inc., in its Trans-Pacific operations, for the period beginning January 1, 1952.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that hearing on the Order to Show Cause, E-6077, in the above-entitled proceeding now assigned for hearing on July 9, 1952, is hereby indefinitely postponed.

Dated at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1952.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7604; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

[D. P. A. Request No. 20-DPAV-24 (b)]

MOTOR WHEEL CORP.

ADDITIONAL COMPANY ACCEPTING REQUEST
TO PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES OF AN
ARMY ORDNANCE INTEGRATION COMMITTEE
ON 4.2" MORTAR SHELL

Pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, there is herewith published the name of the following company which has accepted the request to participate in the revised voluntary plan entitled "Plan and Regulations of Ordnance Corps Covering the Integration Committee on 4.2" Mortar Shell," dated August 13, 1951, which request and original list of companies accepting such request were published March 26, 1952, on 17 F. R. 2632. An additional company accepting the request was published June 12, 1952, on 17 F. R. 5353.

Motor Wheel Corporation, 735 East Saginaw Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

(Sec. 708, 66 Stat. 296, Pub. Law 423, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2158; E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.)

Dated: July 9, 1952.

HENRY H. FOWLER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7695; Filed, July 10, 1952;
11:44 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

REGION V AND REGION XII

The following orders under General Overriding Regulation 24 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register on July 7, 1952.

REGION V

Jacksonville Order G1-12, establishing retail prices for certain grocery items sold in the Jacksonville Area, filed 10:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G2-12, establishing retail prices for certain grocery items sold in the Jacksonville Area, filed 10:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G3-12, establishing retail prices for certain grocery items sold in the Jacksonville Area, filed 10:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G3A-12, establishing retail prices for certain grocery items sold in the Jacksonville Area, filed 10:25 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G4-12, establishing retail prices for certain grocery items sold in the Jacksonville Area, filed 10:25 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G4A-12, establishing retail prices for certain grocery items sold in the Jacksonville Area, filed 10:25 a. m.

REGION XII

Fresno Order G1-11, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold in the Fresno Area, filed 10:25 a. m.

Fresno Order G2-11, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold in the Fresno Area, filed 10:26 a. m.

Fresno Order G4-11, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold in the Fresno Area, filed 10:26 a. m.

Fresno Order G4A-11, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold in the Fresno Area, filed 10:26 a. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPS office in the designated city.

JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7610; Filed, July 8, 1952;
4:55 p. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1749]

PENN-JERSEY PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 7, 1952.

Take notice that Penn-Jersey Pipe Line Co. (Applicant) address, Easton, Pennsylvania, submitted for filing on July 17, 1951, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural-gas transmission pipeline facilities. By order issued March 13, 1952, and for reasons set forth therein, said application was dismissed without prejudice. On March 24, 1952, Applicant petitioned to have said order of March 13, 1952, vacated. On June 6, 1952, Applicant filed a supplement containing, among other things, a copy of Articles of Incorporation of Penn-Jersey Pipe Line Co. By order issued July 3, 1952, the Commission ordered that the foregoing application, as supplemented, be accepted for filing.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate approximately 6 miles of 6-inch

(or in part 8-inch) pipeline extending from a point of connection on the Coatesville-Port Jervis pipeline of The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company in Forks Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, to the distribution system of City Gas Company of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, at Phillipsburg.

Applicant proposes, by means of said facilities, to transport natural gas to be sold by The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company to City Gas Company of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, as part of the plan for delivery of a maximum daily volume of 1,700 Mcf of Natural gas authorized in Docket No. G-1012 to be made available by Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation to City Gas Company of Phillipsburg upon the condition that the latter submit evidence to the Commission that such volumes can be economically delivered to it.

Applicant states that it has been organized for the particular purpose of transporting natural gas between the facilities of The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company and the facilities of City Gas Company of Phillipsburg and proposes to render such service for a fixed fee to be computed upon actual cost of service.

The estimated total overall capital cost of the proposed facilities is \$210,000. The proposed financing includes issuance of bonds, and bank loans.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 25th day of July 1952. The application, as supplemented, is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7601; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1963]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.
ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JULY 3, 1952.

On May 27, 1952, El Paso Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at El Paso, Texas, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas transmission facilities, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, as described in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds: This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicant having requested that the application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rule for noncontested proceedings, and no request to be heard, protest, or petition having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the

filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 11, 1952 (17 F. R. 5333).

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on July 24, 1952 at 9:45 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application as supplemented: *Provided, however*, That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

(B) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: July 7, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7576; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1986]

GAS LATERAL CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 7, 1952.

Take notice that Gas Lateral Company (Applicant), an Illinois corporation, having its principal place of business at 134 East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois, filed on June 30, 1952, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the construction and operation of a 4-inch gas pipeline, approximately 1.6 miles in length, extending from a point of connection with the natural-gas pipeline of Texas Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Company (Texas Illinois) near Monticello, Illinois, to a point of connection with the distribution system to be constructed by Illinois Power Company (Illinois Power) in Monticello, Illinois, all of the aforementioned facilities being more fully described in said application.

By means of the proposed facilities, Applicant proposes to transport natural gas from the pipeline of Texas Illinois to the facilities of Illinois Power for ultimate distribution by the latter in Monticello, Illinois. Applicant states that it does not propose to sell natural gas to or interchange natural gas with any other natural-gas company and will not render service except as stated.

Applicant estimates the total overall capital cost of constructing the proposed natural-gas line and related facilities will be approximately \$20,610.00.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance

with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 25th day of July 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7602; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 55-94]

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION FOR
APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM INTERIM COM-
PENSATION

JULY 7, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that Oliver R. Waite of Brickley, Sears & Cole, 1 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, has filed with this Commission on application pursuant to Rule U-63 promulgated under section 11 (f) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("the act") for approval of \$10,000 as the maximum amount for which application may be made to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts for interim compensation for his services rendered as counsel to Bartholomew A. Brickley, Trustee of International Hydro-Electric System ("IHES"), a registered holding company, for the period from January 28, 1950, to March 31, 1951, inclusive.

All interested persons are referred to said application for a statement of the services rendered, which are summarized as follows:

By authorization of said Court, applicant has served as counsel to the Trustee of IHES continuously since May 19, 1947. Pursuant to prior orders of the Commission (Holding Company Act Release Nos. 8598, 10127) and of the Court, applicant has received compensation for his services from May 19, 1947, to January 27, 1950, inclusive. During the period covered by the instant application, Part II of the Trustee's Second Plan for the liquidation and dissolution of IHES was consummated, whereunder the IHES debentures were retired (Holding Company Act Release Nos. 9535, 9917, 10642); hearings were held and the record closed on Part III of said plan, relating to allocation of the residual estate of IHES between the preferred and the Class A stockholders; and on March 21, 1951 the Trustee filed an application to make quarterly payments in liquidation on the IHES preferred stock. Applicant states that in all said matters he participated as counsel to the Trustee. His detailed statement of recorded time indicates work on the registration statement of Gatineau Power Company, a subsidiary of IHES, the underwriting agreement relating to Gatineau shares, the bank loan agreement, various legal papers for presentation to the Commission and the Court, the preparation for and attendance upon hearings, and numerous conferences with interested persons.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than July

17, 1952 at 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by said application which he proposes to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after said date said application, as filed or as amended, may be granted without public hearing; or the Commission may exempt such transaction as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 of the general rules and regulations promulgated under the act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7606; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 54-191]

STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. AND
PHILADELPHIA CO.

NOTICE OF FILING OF AMENDMENTS TO PLAN;
NOTICE OF AND ORDER REOPENING RECORD
AND RECONVENING HEARING

JULY 7, 1952.

Standard Gas and Electric Company ("Standard"), a registered holding company and a subsidiary of Standard Power and Light Corporation ("Power"), also a registered holding company, having filed with the Commission an application for approval of a plan dated February 8, 1951, for compliance with sections 11 (b) (1) and 11 (b) (2) of the act; and

The Commission in its notice of filing and order for hearing issued March 1, 1951 (Holding Company Act Release No. 10413), having consolidated proceedings on said plan with certain prior proceedings and said order having contained a summary of the terms of said plan and a direction that Standard mail to its security holders a copy of said notice and order prior to the date set for hearing, and the Commission having ordered a hearing on Step I of such plan, and hearings having been held pursuant to said notice, at which all the various classes of security holders of Standard were represented, extensive testimony was taken and numerous exhibits were introduced; and

Subsequent to the closing of the record herein, representatives of Standard, Power and Standard's security holders having agreed to a compromise proposal with respect to a modification of the said plan, and the Division of Public Utilities of the Commission having indicated that it would support the compromise as to Step I of the plan and that, on the basis of the facts presently known to it, it would also support the proposed allocations under Step II of the plan;

Notice is hereby given that on July 7, 1952, Standard filed amendments to its plan, dated February 8, 1951, designed to modify Step I of such plan in accordance with the aforesaid compromise proposal. Such amendments state that Standard intends to amend Step II of the plan, in accordance with the compromise, at or about the termination of the hearings on Step I, as further amended, and that the separation of the plan into various steps is intended to expedite the dissolution of Standard and not to affect the investment value of any of Standard's outstanding securities.

All interested persons are referred to said amendments, which are on file at the offices of the Commission, for a full statement of the proposals contained therein which, insofar as they differ materially from the proposals contained in the plan filed February 8, 1951, are summarized as follows:

Under Step I of the plan, as now amended, the holders of each share of \$7 Prior Preference Stock would receive 4.8 shares, approximately, of common stock of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (instead of 4.3 shares previously proposed), 2.9 shares of common stock of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company (the same amount heretofore proposed) and 2.1 shares of common stock of Duquesne Light Company (the same amount as before). The holders of each share of \$6 Prior Preference Stock would receive 4.5 shares, approximately, of common stock of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (instead of 4.0 shares), 2.6 shares of common stock of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company (the same as before), and 1.8 shares of common stock of Duquesne Light Company (instead of 1.7 shares).

If Step I is consummated after October 31, 1952, the holders of Prior Preference Stock will also receive in cash an amount equal to the excess of (a) 80 percent of the aggregate dividends accruing after that date and until the date of consummation on the said common stocks to be distributed to the Prior Preference Stockholders, over (b) the Prior Preference Stock dividends accruing after that date and until the consummation date of the plan.

The additional shares of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation to be distributed, as aforesaid, to holders of the Prior Preference Stock are to be provided by the investment by Standard of \$2,600,000 in the common stock of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. That company will issue therefor 218,070 shares of its common stock or such lesser number of shares as the Wisconsin Public Service Commission may approve. If that Commission reduces the number of shares below 218,070, the shares to be distributed per share of Prior Preference Stock shall be reduced by a multiple of one-tenth of a share to the end that Standard will retain no undistributed shares of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

In connection with Step I of the plan, Standard and Philadelphia Company, on the one hand, propose to enter into agreements with Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Duquesne Light Com-

pany and their respective subsidiaries, on the other hand, relating to the apportionment of Federal income and excess profits taxes, and refunds thereof, if any, covering the periods for which said companies filed consolidated Federal tax returns.

As indicated above, Standard intends to amend Step II in accordance with the compromise agreement. The amendment when filed will provide for the retirement of Standard's \$4 Cumulative Preferred Stock by the delivery of 4 shares of common stock of Duquesne Light Company in exchange for each share thereof. The consummation of Step II will be timed in such a manner so that Standard or its subsidiary Philadelphia Company, also a registered holding company, will receive all dividends to and including the dividend payable on April 1, 1953, on the common stock of Duquesne ultimately distributable to the \$4 Cumulative Preferred Stockholders under Step II. No dividends would be paid on the \$4 Cumulative Preferred Stock of Standard pending its retirement.

It appearing to the Commission that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that the record in these proceedings be reopened and that the hearing be reconvened, but solely for the limited purposes hereinafter set forth:

It is ordered, That:

1. The record in these proceedings be and it hereby is reopened and a hearing shall be held, for the limited purposes hereinafter provided, on the 24th day of July 1952, at 10:00 a. m., at the offices of this Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. On such date the hearing room clerk in Room 193 will advise as to the room in which such hearing shall be held.

2. The evidence to be adduced at such reconvened hearing shall be limited to matters bearing upon the circumstances leading up to the aforesaid compromise proposal and to the filing by Standard of the amendments to the plan on July 7, 1952, and to the nature and consequences of the proposed tax agreements to be entered into among Standard and its subsidiary companies.

3. Any person desiring to be heard or otherwise wishing to participate in these proceedings and who has not previously been granted leave therefor shall notify the Commission to that effect in the manner provided in Rule XVII of the Commission's rules of practice on or before July 21, 1952.

It is further ordered, That William W. Swift or any other officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the reconvened hearing in such matter. The officer so designated is hereby authorized to exercise all power granted to the Commission under section 18 (c) of said act and to a hearing officer under the Commission's rules of practice.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary of the Commission shall serve notice of the matters contained herein by mailing forthwith a copy of this notice and order by registered mail to Standard and to all parties and persons

who were heretofore granted leave to be heard and to participate in these proceedings or to their respective counsel of record herein, and that notice shall be given to all other persons by general release of this Commission which shall be distributed to the press and mailed to persons on the mailing list for releases under the act, and that further notice shall be given to all persons by publication of this notice and order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

It is further ordered, That Standard shall give further notice of this hearing to all of its security holders (insofar as the identity of such security holders is known or available to it) by mailing to each of said persons a copy of this notice and order to his last known address at least 14 days prior to the date of the reconvened hearing.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7607; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27202]

LIME FROM WEST STOCKBRIDGE AND LEE,
MASS., TO SOUTHERN TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 7, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: I. N. Doe, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 610.

Commodities involved: Lime, common, hydrated, quick or slaked, carloads.

From: West Stockbridge and Lee, Mass.

To: Specified points in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: I. N. Doe, Agent, ICC No. 610, suppl. 15.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the

expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7534; Filed, July 9, 1952;
8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27203]

GYPSUM BOARD FROM KALAMAZOO, MICH.,
TO PORT WENTWORTH, GA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 7, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 4300, pursuant to fourth section order No. 9800.

Commodities involved: Paper, gypsum board, in rolls, carloads.

From: Kalamazoo, Mich.

To: Port Wentworth, Ga.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7535; Filed, July 9, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27204]

PULPBOARD OR FIBREBOARD FROM CHEBOYGAN, MICH. AND WEST CARROLLTON, OHIO
TO BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 7, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 4300, pursuant to fourth section order No. 9800.

Commodities involved: Paper, pulpboard or fibreboard, carloads.

From: Cheboygan, Mich., and West Carrollton, Ohio.

To: Birmingham, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7536; Filed, July 9, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

[4th sec. Application 27205]

CHEESE IN SOUTHERN TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 8, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to C. A. Spaninger's tariff ICC No. 1310.

Commodities involved: Cheese, in carloads.

From: Points in southern territory.

To: Points in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, ICC No. 1310, suppl. 2.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a re-

quest filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7580; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27208]

PIG IRON FROM DAINGERFIELD, LONE STAR,
AND MCCROSSIN, TEX., TO WISCONSIN

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 8, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 3960. Commodities involved: Pig iron, carloads.

From: Daingerfield, Lone Star, and McCrossin, Tex.

To: Points in Wisconsin.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, ICC No. 3960, suppl. 19.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7581; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27207]

LIMESTONE FROM AUSTIN, TEX., TO
BELLEVILLE, ILL.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 8, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 3736. Commodities involved: Limestone, ground or pulverized, carloads.

No. 135—4

From: Austin, Tex.

To: Belleville, Ill.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, ICC No. 3736, suppl. 196.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7582; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 562, Taylor's I. C. C. Order 3]

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD CO. ET AL.

REROUTING OR DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

In the opinion of Charles W. Taylor, Agent, the Ann Arbor Railroad Company; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Pere Marquette District; Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Wabash Railroad Company, because of work stoppage on the Lake Michigan and Detroit River car ferries, are unable to transport traffic routed over their lines across Lake Michigan and the Detroit River: *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Rerouting traffic: The Ann Arbor Railroad Company; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Pere Marquette District; Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Wabash Railroad Company, being unable to transport traffic to points reached via Lake Michigan and Detroit River car ferries, because of work stoppage, are hereby authorized to divert or reroute such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement, regardless of routing shown on the waybill. The billing covering all such cars rerouted shall carry a reference to this order as authority for the rerouting.

(b) Concurrence of receiving roads to be obtained: The railroads desiring to divert or reroute traffic under this order shall confer with the proper transportation officer of the railroad or railroads to which such traffic is to be diverted or rerouted, and shall receive the concurrence of such other railroads before the rerouting or diversion is ordered.

(c) Notification to shippers: The carriers rerouting cars in accordance with this order shall notify each shipper at the time each car is rerouted or diverted and shall furnish to such shipper the new routing provided under this order.

(d) Inasmuch as the diversion or rerouting of traffic by said Agent is deemed to be due to carriers' disability, the rates applicable to traffic diverted or rerouted by said Agent shall be the rates which were applicable at the time of shipment on the shipments as originally routed.

(e) In executing the directions of the Commission and of such Agent provided for in this order, the common carriers involved shall proceed even though no contracts, agreements, or arrangements now exist between them with reference to the divisions of the rates of transportation applicable to said traffic; divisions shall be, during the time this order remains in force, those voluntarily agreed upon by and between said carriers; or upon failure of the carriers to so agree, said divisions shall be those hereafter fixed by the Commission in accordance with pertinent authority conferred upon it by the Interstate Commerce Act.

(f) Effective date: This order shall become effective 12:01 a. m., July 4, 1952.

(g) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p. m., August 3, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled.

It is further ordered, That this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1952.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE
COMMISSION,
CHARLES W. TAYLOR,
Agent.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7583; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1063, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Sup. 214), and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as

indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special-industry regulations are as established in these regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166, as amended December 31, 1951; 16 F. R. 12043, and June 2, 1952; 17 F. R. 3818).

Bestform Foundations of Pennsylvania, Inc., Baumer and Cherry Streets, Johnstown, Pa., effective 6-25-52 to 6-24-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (foundation garments).

Brookdale Corporation, 412 North Street, West Pittston, Pa., effective 6-25-52 to 6-24-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (infants' and children's wear). Ehrenreich's Sportswear, Inc., 701 Southeast First Avenue, Hallandale, Fla., effective 6-23-52 to 6-22-53; five learners (men's pants).

Fredericksburg Shirt Co., 404 Willis Street, Fredericksburg, Va., effective 6-25-52 to 6-24-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (work shirts).

Hunter-Sadler Co., Tupelo, Miss., effective 7-16-52 to 7-15-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (sport shirts).

Hunter-Sadler Co., Tupelo, Miss., effective 6-24-52 to 12-23-52; 20 learners for expansion purposes (sport shirts).

McNeer Dillon Co. (plant No. 2), 433½ Western Avenue, Statesville, N. C., effective 6-25-52 to 12-24-52; 50 learners for expansion purposes (shirt manufacturers).

Plains Manufacturing Co., Inc., 61 Hudson Road, Plains, Pa., effective 6-30-52 to 6-29-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (ladies' undergarments).

H. A. Satin & Co., Inc., 2013 West Iowa Street, Evansville, Ind., effective 6-26-52 to 12-25-52; 15 learners for expansion purposes (cotton dresses).

Hosiery Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.40 to 522.51, as revised November 19, 1951; 16 F. R. 10733).

Park Knitting Co., Little Chute, Wis., effective 6-25-52 to 6-24-53; three learners.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.68 to 522.79, as amended January 21, 1952; 16 F. R. 12866).

Keyser Undergarment Co., Inc., Keyser, W. Va., effective 6-25-52 to 12-24-52; 25 learners for expansion purposes (ladies' undergarments).

Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14).

The following special-learner certificate was issued to the school operated industry listed below:

Auburn Academy, Auburn, Wash., effective 7-1-52 to 8-31-52; 40 learners. Industry: woodwork shop. Occupations: assembler (furniture), machine operator, furniture finisher helper, and related skilled and semi-skilled occupations, 250 hours at 55 cents; 250 hours at 60 cents, and 250 hours at 70 cents.

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available.

The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of July 1952.

MILTON BROOKE,
Authorized Representative
of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7574; Filed, July 10, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1068, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Sup. 214) and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special industry regulations are as established in these regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166, as amended December 31, 1951; 16 F. R. 12043, and June 2, 1952; 17 F. R. 3818).

Angelica Uniform Co., Marquand, Mo., effective 6-18-52 to 6-17-53; 10 learners (women's washable service apparel).

Blue Bell, Inc., Arab, Ala., effective 6-20-52 to 10-22-52; 50 learners for expansion purposes (dungarees) (supplemental certificate).

Carmella Dresses, Inc., 411 West Sixteenth Street, Hazleton, Pa., effective 6-19-52 to 6-18-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force or 10 learners, whichever is greater (dresses).

Colonial Shirt Corp., Woodbury, Tenn., effective 6-19-52 to 6-18-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's cotton and dress shirts).

Edison Textiles, Inc., Edison, Ga., effective 6-23-52 to 6-22-53; eight learners (panties, slips, nightwear).

H. L. Friedlen & Co., 276 West Thirteenth Street and 325 West Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., effective 6-18-52 to 6-17-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force or 10 learners, whichever is greater (heavy outerwear, jackets for men, women, and boys).

Grafton Manufacturing Co., 912 West Main Street, Grafton, W. Va., effective 6-19-52 to 12-18-52; 100 learners for expansion purposes (shirts).

Jacobs Bros. Inc., Hancock, Md., effective 6-20-52 to 12-19-52; 10 learners for expansion purposes (nurses' uniforms).

Lanier Manufacturing Co., Easley, S. C., effective 6-20-52 to 12-19-52; 20 learners for expansion purposes (cotton and rayon sport shirts).

Mann Overall Co., Inc., 394 Chihuahua Street, El Paso, Tex., effective 6-23-52 to 6-22-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (overalls and work shirts).

Mauston Manufacturing Co., Mauston, Wis., effective 6-20-52 to 6-19-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (dresses).

Mode O'Day Corp., 401 West Twenty-third Street, Fremont, Nebr., effective 6-19-52 to 12-18-52; 20 learners for expansion purposes (cotton and rayon wash dresses).

Oberman & Co., Morrilton, Ark., effective 6-19-52 to 12-18-52; 55 learners for expansion purposes (single pants).

Regent Manufacturing Co., Inc., East Seventh and Locust Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa., effective 6-23-52 to 6-22-53; five learners (dresses).

S & R Manufacturing Co., Codorus, Pa., effective 6-20-52 to 6-19-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (trousers and slacks).

Seamprufe, Inc., 314 Depot Street, Scranton, Pa., effective 6-19-52 to 6-18-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (slips, gowns, and petticoats).

Seamprufe, Inc., 32 River Street, Carbon-dale, Pa., effective 6-19-52 to 6-18-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (slips and lingerie).

Smith Bros. Manufacturing Co., Lamar, Mo., effective 6-19-52 to 12-18-52; 20 learners for expansion purposes (men's and boys' jeans, cossack coats).

Levi Strauss & Co., 501 Travis Street, Wichita Falls, Tex., effective 6-23-52 to 12-22-52; 35 learners for expansion purposes (overalls).

T & T Pants Co., Inc., 1101 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa., effective 6-20-52 to 6-19-53; 10 learners (men's and boys' trousers).

Weldon Manufacturing Co., Dushore, Pa., effective 6-23-52 to 6-22-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's cotton pajamas).

Glove Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.220 to 522.231, as amended October 26, 1950; 15 F. R. 6888).

Artercraft Co., Inc., Johnson City, Tenn., effective 6-24-52 to 6-23-53; 10 percent of the productive factory force engaged in the learner occupations (knit fabric gloves).

Hosiery Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.40 to 522.51, as revised November 19, 1951; 16 F. R. 10733).

Acca Hosiery Mills, Henderson, N. C., effective 6-20-52 to 6-19-53; five learners.

Drexel Knitting Mills Co., Drexel, N. C., effective 6-17-52 to 6-16-53; 5 percent of the productive factory force.

The Batesville Co., Batesville, Miss., effective 6-18-52 to 6-17-53; 5 percent of the productive factory force.

Southdown Hosiery Mill, Chipley, Ga., effective 6-20-52 to 6-19-53; three learners.

Walridge Knitting Mills, Inc., Marvill, Ark., effective 6-24-52 to 2-20-53; 15 additional learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate).

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.68 to 522.79, as amended January 21, 1952; 16 F. R. 12866).

Beeron Knitwear, Inc., Hickory Grove, S. C., effective 6-20-52 to 12-19-52; 38 learners for expansion purposes (knitted outerwear and underwear).

Narragansett Knitting Mills, Inc., 148 Bernon Street, Woonsocket, R. I., effective 6-19-52 to 6-18-53; 5 percent of the productive factory force (knitted outerwear).

Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14).

Cherokee Togs Co., 6 Archer Street, Pryor, Okla., effective 6-20-52 to 6-19-53; 10 learners; Sewing machine operators; 240 hours at 65 cents per hour (garrison caps).

H. Daroff and Sons, Inc., 2500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., effective 6-24-52 to 6-23-53; 7 percent of the productive factory force; machine operators (except cutting), pressers, handsewers; each 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

France Neckwear Manufacturing Corp., Wilmington, N. C., effective 6-16-52 to 9-15-

52; 10 additional learners for expansion purposes; machine operators (except cutting), pressers, handsewers; each 320 hours at 65 cents per hour (men's neckwear) (supplemental expansion certificate).

The following special certificates were issued in Puerto Rico to the companies hereinafter named. The effective and expiration dates, the number of learners, the learner occupations, the length of the learning period and the learner wage rates are indicated, respectively.

Puerto Rico Precision Tool Corp., Vega Alta, P. R., effective 6-16-52 to 11-19-52; 60 learners; machine tenders, maintenance, mechanics, tool, gauge, machine repairman and inspector operators; 160 hours at 25 cents per hour, 160 hours at 30 cents per hour, 160 hours at 35 cents per hour (filling card pockets).

St. Regis Paper & Bag Corp. of Puerto Rico, Ponce, P. R., effective 6-16-52 to 12-15-52; 10 learners; valving, sewing, sleeving operators; 300 hours at 41 cents per hour, 300 hours at 43 cents per hour (paper bags).

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available. The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of June 1952.

MILTON BROOKE,
Authorized Representative
of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7575; Filed, July 10, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

